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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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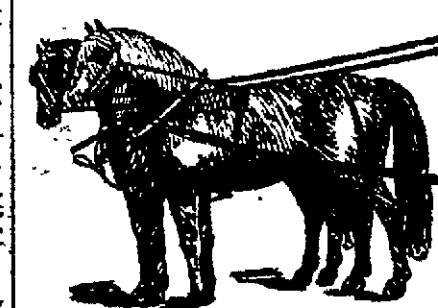
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WITH STATUTE MAKERS

The Senators Busy in Com-

mittees.

THE HOUSE IS HARD AT WORK.

Registration Act Amended—Appropriations for Police Recommended—Confidence in Minister Cooper—Control of the Military—More Petitions, Etc.

Twenty-seventh Day.

Tuesday, March 24.

Senator Waterhouse was the first member of the Senate to catch the President's eye, and forthwith a petition signed by fifty residents of Napoosoo for a wharf at that place was presented.

Senator Rice, came next with the announcement that the Printing Committee had copies of Senate Bills 16, 18, 19 and 20 ready for distribution.

Senator McCandless, from the Military Committee, reported favorably on the act placing the Military Department under the control of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Senate Bill No. 14, on contested elections, passed final reading.

The bill giving the Minister of Foreign Affairs control of the Military, passed first and second reading and was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

Senator Brown's bill authorizing the Minister of the Interior to issue licenses for the manufacture of alcohol was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Minister Damon's bills relating to the public loan were referred to a special committee of three. President Wilder stated he would name the members of that committee on Wednesday.

Senator Holstein's bill making further changes in the election laws was read and referred to the Printing Committee.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

President Signs Bills.

Minister King announced signing by the President of House bills relating to the vending of wares and merchandise on the streets, the preservation of court records and dockets of district magistrates, and the joint resolution exempting the Marshal from any responsibility of certain irregularities which occurred before his incumbency.

Board of Education Matters.

Rep. Bond reported for the Committee on Public Health and Education, to whom was referred items regarding the Bureau of Public Instruction, as follows:

"From statistics furnished by the Board of Education, the situation is as follows:

"The present pay-roll of that department is \$15,167 25 per month; the salaries of teachers range from \$10 a month for the temporary assistants to \$225 a month for the highest paid principal of schools, of whom there is but one drawing the highest salary.

Average Salary of Teachers.

"The average salary paid to teachers at the present time is about \$50 a month.

"The average number of pupils per teacher is 35.

"The sum of \$360,000, provided for in the bill received from the Senate, is at the rate of \$15,000 a month, which is below the present pay-roll and allows of no further expansion in the schools.

Schoolhouses or Teachers?

"The force of observation that it would be useless to build school houses if there are no funds to pay for teachers to teach in them, will be at once apparent. The only way to meet the difficulty, if no relief is given by the Legislature, would be to close the schools when the funds are exhausted or reduce the salaries which, with very few exceptions, only afford a bare living for the teachers.

Request of the Board.

"The Board asked for an appropriation of \$420,000 for the two years (\$17,500 a month), and the request was based on calculations.

Increase in Attendance.

"During the last two years the number of pupils in the Government English schools has advanced from 7,732 to 9,093, an increase of 1,361 pupils, or 17.6 per cent.

"Allowing that during the next two years the increase would be only 1,200, and the average number of pupils to a teacher be increased to 40, there would be thirty new teachers required, which, at the average salary of \$50 per month, would mean \$1,500 a month more (\$36,000 in two years).

"There would be required for additional janitors and truant officers \$250 a month (\$6,000 in two years), and for raises in salaries necessitated by the schedule which has been the guide for the Board's action in appropriating salaries, the sum of about \$333 per month (\$8,000 in two years).

Recapitulation.

"Present pay-roll, \$15,167 per month; \$364,000 for two years. Thirty new

teachers at \$1,500 per month, \$36,000 for two years. Janitors and truant officers, \$50 per month; \$6,000 for two years. Increased salaries, \$333 per month, \$8,000 for two years. Total per month, \$17,500; total for two years, \$414,000.

"The Board asked for \$17,500 a month, in order to pave the way to meet possible contingencies (\$420,000 in two years).

"Granting for the sake of argument that the estimated increase in the number of pupils may not be realized, it certainly will not be contended that there may be a decrease, nor that the present pay-roll would be reduced.

"The dictates of wisdom would seem to require that provision be made for something beyond the bare necessities of the present moment. An ignorant constituency is neither desirable or safe, and your committee would deprecate an undue application of the principles of economy to this branch of the public service.

"The law requiring the attendance of children at schools is compulsory, and the inconsistency, to say nothing of the injustice, of requiring a line of action for compliance with which no provision has been made, need not be dwelt upon.

Private Schools Out of It.

"In connection with this subject, your committee would draw attention to the fact that the practice of aiding private schools with funds from the public treasury has recently been by law discontinued, and the amount thus saved, amounting to the sum of about \$18,000 annually, may justly be considered as legitimately available for the purpose of extending the public schools and increasing their efficiency.

Schoolhouses Overcrowded.

"As will be seen from the report of the Board, many of the present schoolhouses are over-crowded and the number of children within school age still unprovided for is estimated to be upwards of 800.

"As relating to the new item of \$3,600 for Deputy Inspector and Sub-Agent, reference to the report of the Board will appear that the increase in the number of schools and the number of pupils attending them has been so great of late years as to place it beyond the capacity of a single inspector to give them proper attention.

"The petition from Kauai, for an inspector for that island alone, may be taken as evidence of the public opinion on his point.

Conclusion.

"Your committee appreciate the necessity of providing in every direction against an extravagant or wasteful expenditure of the public funds, but they do not believe that the brunt of the burden of economizing should be thrown upon the Educational Department, nor that its officers should be hampered in their endeavors to carry out the provisions of the law.

"Expansion and extension should be the rule in this direction, rather than contraction.

"The members of the Board of Education devote a large amount of time to the discharge of the public duties imposed upon them, and serve without compensation.

"We recommend that the items pass as follows:

"Salary of Inspector-General, \$6,500; salary of Deputy Inspector-General, \$3,600; salary of clerk and secretary, \$3,600; salary of messenger and book clerk, \$1,800; support of English and Hawaiian and common schools, pay-roll, \$395,400; salary school agents, \$4,500. Total, \$415,000."

Report laid on the table, to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Military Committee, to whom was referred the item in the Appropriation bill for salaries and pay-rolls regarding

"Support of the Military, Pay Rolls \$186,000.

"Considerable economy has of late been displayed in the matter of military expenditures, and a material reduction in the cost of maintaining the force has been made, without in any manner impairing its efficiency. We feel confident that as the conditions warrant it, further changes will be made, with the probable result that at the end of the biennial period a large balance of this appropriation will remain unexpended. But we do not think it wise to cut down the appropriation, lest occasion may arise requiring an increased expenditure.

Confidence in Minister Cooper.

"Having the utmost confidence in the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and believing that he will expend no more of the appropriation than he deems necessary, we think that the item should pass and that the matter of its expenditure be left to his discretion.

"We recommend that the item pass as in the bill."

Report laid on the table, to be considered with the matter when brought up.

Referred Section on Registration.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Section 2 of "An Act to provide for the registration of male residents in the Republic of Hawaii," as follows:

"In accordance with the instructions given us by the House, we have prepared a substitute section, requiring every male person over 15 years of age coming into the country, to register immediately upon landing.

"We submit the section without committing ourselves to the wisdom of the proposed change."

"Section 2.—It shall be the duty of every person liable to registration un-

der this Act to register in accordance with its terms on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1896, and every male person over the age of 15 years thereafter coming into the Republic shall register immediately upon landing.

Each such person shall under oath or affirmation give to the respective registrars before whom he shall register, all information necessary to complete the record herein provided for."

Rep. Richards reported for the Printing Committee that the bill regarding streets in Hilo had been printed.

Referred Items—Appropriation Bill.

Rep. Richards reported for the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred certain items from "Appropriation Bill for Salaries and Pay-Rolls," as follows:

Page 10, Line 22—Pay of Police, Hawaii, \$40,500.

"Your committee find upon examination that the amount asked for is but very little more than the average expenditure, and as future requirements will certainly be as much, if not more, than has been required in the past, we recommend passage of the item as in the bill.

Page 11, Line 28—Pay of Police, Maui, \$31,000.

"This is the same amount as was appropriated last period, and apparently is as small an amount as should be appropriated for policing that island.

Page 11, Line 40—Pay of Police, Oahu, \$140,000.

"It has been represented to the committee by the Attorney-General that this item should remain, in order to guarantee the safety of the community, and it is upon this representation that the committee recommend the item pass as in the bill."

Rep. Richards reported for the Printing Committee that the bill relating to the improvements of streets in Honolulu had been typewritten.

Rep. Winston reported for the select committee, to whom was referred an item placing the pay of the Veterinary Surgeon at \$1,200, that the same had been under careful consideration and that the committee recommended its passage as in the bill.

Items on Insane Asylum.

Rep. Richards reported for the select committee to whom had been referred all items regarding appropriations for the Insane Asylum. The committee had visited that institution and had decided to recommend the appropriations as passed by the Senate.

Another Road Wanted.

Under suspension of rules Rep. Kamaoaha read a petition from the district of Kau, Hawaii, praying that an appropriation of \$4,000 be made for the opening of a road from Punaluu to certain homesteads at Waikaula. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Registration Bill Again.

Third reading of House Bill No. 7 announced. Recommendation of the committee on the referred section regarding tourists, as fully discussed in the House recently, stated.

Minister Smith was in favor of making the matter of registration for all uniform.

Did Not Like the Report.

Rep. Robertson said that although the House had referred the section under discussion to the Judiciary Committee, with the instruction that they change the section, giving tourists no special rights, he felt that he could not favor such action. There should be an exemption of three months for travelers. The main object of the section was to keep track of a certain class of people, and to do that he was aware of the fact that the meshes of the net representing the law should not be made too large; but making a proviso in regard to three months' exemption was not, in his opinion, a sufficiently large loophole for the class spoken of to squeeze through. Most of the travelers coming into the country are from countries where such a thing as registration is unknown. Having to perform the act here would be, to say the least, distasteful. Rep. Robertson moved that the amendment as sent in by the committee be laid on the table.

Minister Cooper—"Kokus."

Minister Smith moved for the adoption of the report of the committee

Another Point.

Minister Cooper spoke of one point in regard to the matter which had not been touched upon. The class of people for whom the section was designed to reach all came into the country in the steerage of various vessels. From here they were required to go to the quarantine station, and then, before leaving, their intentions were stated. If they intended to reside here they were liable to registration.

On motion of Senator McCandless, Senate Bill No. 17, to amend the Act to reorganize the judiciary, was taken up for second reading.

Senator Brown stated that the object of the bill was to do away with the possibility of suits being blocked in the Supreme Court on account of two justices being disqualified by relation or by having previously rendered a decision. This was the situation in a case now before the Supreme Court. The bill passed the second reading and was made the regular order of the day for Thursday.

Senator Holstein propounded the following questions to the Minister of the Interior:

First—How much money has there been appropriated since 1892 to grade, open, widen and improve the Kohala-Waimea road? What was the amount? How much expended? Does the Government contemplate finishing the said road? When will work be resumed? What amount would be required to finish said road as laid out? Are you going to ask any appropriation this session for its completion? If so, how much?

Second—Is Honokaa landing a Government or a private landing? If it is a Government landing, why are tolls levied upon freights landed there from Honolulu? Has there been any appropriation made from the treasury for said landing? If so, how much?

Third—Does the Government intend opening up for homesteads those lands back of the Aunui tracts in Kohala? If so, when?

Fourth—How much money has there been spent in the repairing of the Honouliuli road in Kohala since 1893, and how much for the Mahukona road? Is not the owner of the Honouliuli landing chairman of the Kohala road board, and is it not a fact that more has been spent on the Honouliuli road than on the Mahukona road? Have there not been complaints made from Kohala to that effect? If so, why were the same unheeded?

Fifth—Is it not possible that work could now be stopped on the corrugated iron building now being erected on Fort and Bethel streets?

House Bill No. 8, defining the duties of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in connection with the military passed the final reading.

The Water Rights bill came up for second reading. Senator Brown said the object of the bill was to put the disputes on these matters before men better acquainted with the law. As a rule, the water commissioners were Hawaiians, ignorant of the law, and there had been much complaint of the manner in which many of the important cases had been handled. This law gave the Circuit Judges concurrent rights with the water commissioners, and gave the person bringing suit the right to go before a Circuit Judge or water commissioner. The bill passed the second reading and was made the regular order for Friday.

Under suspension of the rules Senator Brown introduced the report of the Judiciary Committee on the Act to consolidate the laws relating to licenses. The report was received, to be considered with the bill.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Speaker Naone announced the receipt from the Senate of Senate Bill No. 14, relating to contested seats in the Legislature, which passed third reading Tuesday.

Rep. Rycroft asked for the Committee on Foreign Lands, to whom was referred House Bill No. 9, relating to the widening of certain streets in the district of Honolulu, that the same be transferred to the special committee, to whom was referred House Bill No. 6, relating to the extension of streets in the same district. Granted.

We Can't Do It, Hanana.

Rep. Richards presented the following report of the Finance Committee, on the motion of Rep. Hanana that an item of \$400 be inserted in the Appropriation bill under the head of "Permanent Settlements," in favor of Mr. Kawaiulani:

"Upon investigation we find that it was correctly stated by Mr. Hanana that during Mr. Kawaiulani's life he performed valuable service to his Hawaiian brother, and while we appreciate the good he has done, we are of the opinion that it would not be feasible to begin to establish such a system of pensioning. We therefore recommend the item do not pass."

Rep. Richards reported printing of House Bill No. 13, "An Act to define the portions of the national ensign."

Future Executive Mansion.

Rep. Hala introduced a resolution looking forward to the occupancy by the President of the Executive building.

Rep. Hanana moved that the resolution be placed on the order of the day for Thursday.

Have You Been Thinking, Hala?

Rep. Kamaoaha wanted to know just exactly what the member from Maui meant by introducing such a resolution. The Executive building had been fitted up for the various departments of the Government. There was no need of changes. Rep. Kamaoaha moved that the resolution be quietly laid on the table, without any further discussion. It appeared to him that the member from Maui had not spent any thought on the matter.

Rep. Rycroft—The member from Maui has evidently not thought of the necessity of raising the President's salary, should he come to reside in the Executive building. I do not think that the President would care about changing his quarters.

Minister Cooper—The resolution introduced has been put before the House without any provocation from the Executive. It would simplify matters if the member from Maui would withdraw his resolution.

Rep. Hala's resolution laid on the table.

To Amend Session Laws.

Minister Cooper announced his intention to introduce an Act to amend

Chapter 106 of the Session Laws of 1892 and, under suspension of rules, read the bill for the first time. Passed first reading. Referred to the Printing Committee, to be translated and printed.

Rep. Richards propounded the following questions to the Minister of the Interior:

"First—Please furnish the House with a correct statement of the amount of money expended on the Government tugboat Eleu during the year ending December 31, 1895.

"Second—Please state also the receipts of the tugboat for the same period."

Rep. Hanana introduced a resolution to the effect that the House declare itself against the licensing of opium. Laid on the table, to be considered with the bill.

Senate Bill No. 1, announced as the order of the day.

Rep. Kamaoaha stated that certain items in the Appropriation bill had been considered by various committees. They were ready to be reported on. He also wished to state that there were items already passed which he was in favor of reconsidering.

Speaker Naone announced the consideration of the item of \$400 proposed for Mrs. Kawaiulani.

Rep. Hanana supported his motion with the same arguments introduced when the matter was first brought before the House.

A Worthy Cause.

Rep. Kamaoaha said that he thought it was a dangerous matter to begin making pensions. A bad precedent would be set thereby. But the case of Kawaiulani was one that should receive consideration. An argument had already been made to the effect that Kawaiulani was paid for his work on the newspaper known as the Kuokoa. That was well enough, but the fact that Kawaiulani rendered valuable services to the Government through the columns of his paper should not be lost sight of. The widowed wives of certain officers had been pensioned for their services to the Government. Did not Kawaiulani render services as valuable?

Rep. Winston—Did his service to the Government shorten his life?

Rep. Kamaoaha answered that, but he did know that Kawaiulani had rendered the Government most valuable service.

Rep. Bond said that what the last speaker said was perfectly true, and in many matters the House was with him; but the matter of pensions was rather ticklish ground. It had been the custom to give money to the wives of those who had been actually in the service of the Government. If the door were opened to private persons who lent their services to the support of the Government, hundreds of other people would rush in for a share. It was not a safe thing to begin making such appropriations.

How About Kawaiulani?

Rep. Hanana—It seems to me that we are opening up a pretty wide subject and there are certain questions which I wish to ask in this connection. Has Kawaiulani ever taken the oath of allegiance to the Republic? Has she ever in any way been a benefit to the Hawaiians? She has done nothing at all, and yet \$4,000 has been voted for her. Again, what has Kawaiulani ever done that she should be given \$4,000? Kawaiulani died of heart disease, very likely brought on by his hard labor at work on his paper. Why stand and haggle and talk over a little matter of \$400—\$400, not \$4,000.

Rep. Kamaoaha said that Kawaiulani had rendered valuable service to the Government, and in recognition of this the President had appointed him on the Council of State, a position which death unfortunately prevented him from filling. The President had taken notice of Mr. Kawaiulani's services, and why shouldn't the House?

Minister Smith—There is no question as to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Kawaiulani in the interests of law, order and peace, and of his high character and ability. We all mourn his loss. At the same time, we must not forget that the matter of pensions is one that should be approached with the greatest of care. It has been the custom to grant pensions only in the cases of people who had been actually in the employ of the Government.

Upon being put to vote the report of the committee was adopted.

Reconsideration of certain items in the Appropriation bill brought up on the order of the day.

Rep. Kamaoaha moved that the salary of the Circuit Judge of the Third and Fourth districts be raised from \$6,000 to \$7,000.

Minister Smith said that the salary was fixed by law at \$6,000. In order to change this permanent appropriation the law would have to be changed.

Rep. Kamaoaha—Fix the salary now and change the law afterwards. The salaries are not in right proportion. In the matter of the raise, I have moved for the man who has the Third and Fourth districts has more work than in other places where larger salaries in proportion are paid. We are paying salaries for the work a man does and not for his office.

Rep. Hanana—The Attorney-General has made the statement that the Judge of the Third and Fourth districts has not many cases to try. I should like to know if a Judge is hired to chase up cases so as to have a large number to his credit. The number of cases has nothing at all to do with the matter. I would suggest, however, that the member from Kohala amend the law first and then proceed to work on the appropriation. That would be the correct way to approach the matter. (This thing of getting the ear before the horse would not do for one moment.) (Wilson.)

The motion of Rep. Kamaoaha to raise the salary of the Circuit Judge of the Third and Fourth districts was lost.

Raise His Salary.

Minister Smith moved that the salary of the District Magistrate of North Kona be raised from \$41 to \$50 a month. An outline was given of the old mode of

approximating salaries, and the injustice on certain occasions was dwelt on. The District Magistrate of North Kona deserved being raised from the seventh to the fifth class.

Item passed at \$50 per month, or \$1,200.

Item on appropriation brought up for consideration. Recommendation of the committee to pass the same as in the bill. Carried.

Rep. Winston asked for information. Was the Colonel under a special contract with the Government?

Minister Smith answered in the negative. However, the Government did not think of dispensing with his services immediately.

Item on appropriation for Hawaii police passed as in the bill, according to the recommendation of the committee.

A motion was made to raise the salary of the Deputy Sheriff of North Kona from \$1,440 to \$1,800.

Minister Smith said he would support the motion if the salary of the Deputy Sheriff of Koloa be reduced.

Not a Square Deal.

Rep. Richards did not think it a square deal to cut down one man's salary and add to that of another in such a manner as proposed.

Rep. Kaseo—I do not think it is quite fair to keep deducting from the salaries of officers on Kauai for the benefit of those on Hawaii. Let the appropriation remain as in the bill.

Motion to increase the salary of the Deputy Sheriff of North Kona carried. Minister Smith moved for a reconsideration of the salary of the Deputy Sheriff of Koloa. Moved that same be reduced to \$1,200. Carried without the least show of opposition.

Rep. Rycroft moved for a reconsideration of the salary of the Deputy Sheriff of Puna. This worthy officer was a most efficient worker for the Government, and received but small compensation. For every one case brought before the court he had to do as much work as was required in ten cases in Hilo, where everything was concentrated.

Rep. Kamaoaha was in favor of the move made by Rep. Rycroft.

Rep. Winston—Is he not paid for performing other duties, such as assistant in schools and assistant tax assessor?

Rep. Rycroft admitted that, and said that even then his salary did not amount to much—not nearly as much as his work deserved. There was not a poorer paid man on the whole island of Hawaii.

Rep. Winston—How much does he get?

Rep. Rycroft—I cannot tell exactly, but I will propound that question to the Minister of Finance.

Minister Damon—I will answer that question Thursday.

Rep. Hanana—It seems to me that the appropriation bill has reached an inflammatory stage—that is to say, it is beginning to swell. I am not in favor of going on in this reckless manner. I receive letters very often from my "friends," who promise to vote for me again as their Representative if I succeed in raising their respective salaries. I do not believe in voting for a raise in a man's salary just because he happens to be a friend, and what's more, I won't do it. I have never been to Puna, but I have heard that the animals best suited to that part of the country are mules and jackasses—animals that, on account of the provisions of nature, do not need to be shod.

Moved that the item pass at \$1,000.

Rep. Rycroft—In regard to the suggestive remarks of the last speaker, I would say that I have never spoken to the Deputy Sheriff of Puna in regard to the matter of salary. I have simply taken note of his work, and am of the firm opinion that he is worth more money than he is being paid.

Rep. Richards—The best way to get at the bottom of things is to compare the positions of the various district magistrates, taking both the amount of work done and the salaries paid into consideration. Moved that the item be left in the hands of a select committee. Carried.

Under suspension of the rules, Minister Cooper read the following petition from the Portuguese of the city:

To His Excellency Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii, and to the Honorable the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

The undersigned, the Central Committee of the Uniao Portuguesa, an organization representing the entire Portuguese population, not only of Honolulu, but of all the islands, from whom we have received assurances of their support, respectfully represent to your honorable body the following facts:

That the majority of the Portuguese residents and tax-payers of these islands were invited and encouraged to come here by the past and present Governments of the country.

That they immigrated to these shores not only as laborers, but for the purpose of becoming permanent settlers.

That after years of hard labor, mostly under the pernicious contract system, many of them have, through their industrious habits, become settlers in divers ways.

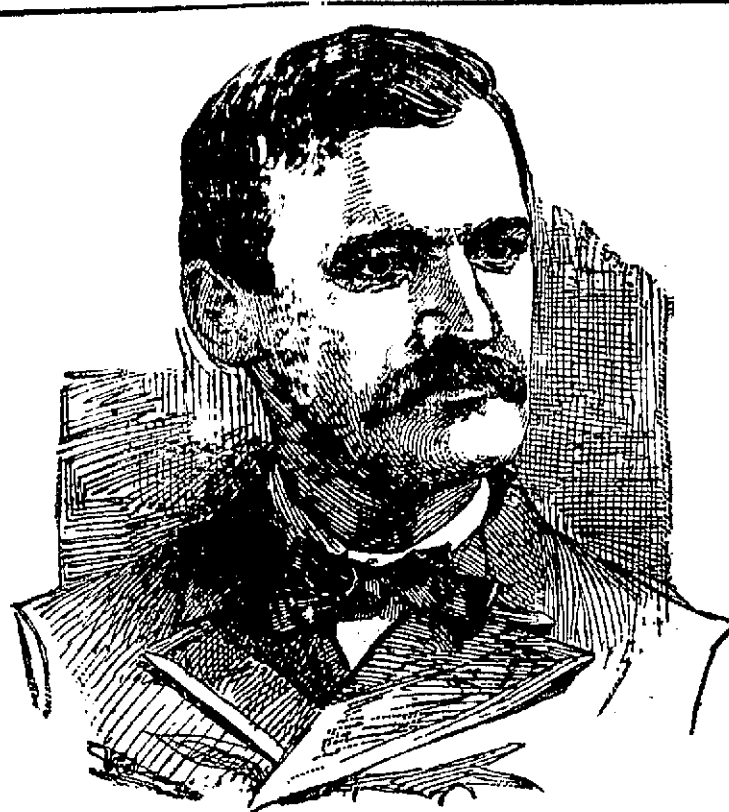
That they have brought with them or taken into themselves here families, which, during their residence of sixteen years, have largely increased so that their total number now exceeds 13,000 souls.

That the invasion during the last few years of Chinese and Japanese into these islands has been such that the remuneration of labor has been reduced to such a figure that it has become almost impossible for European and other workmen to subsist on the wages offered.

That at the same time the cost of living has not materially been reduced, while the taxes on the poorer classes have been steadily increased out of proportion with the taxes paid by large land-owners and corporations, who not only by law are well protected, but by their great influence in the general affairs of the country.

That the Portuguese residing here are finding themselves under peculiar

(Continued on Third Page.)



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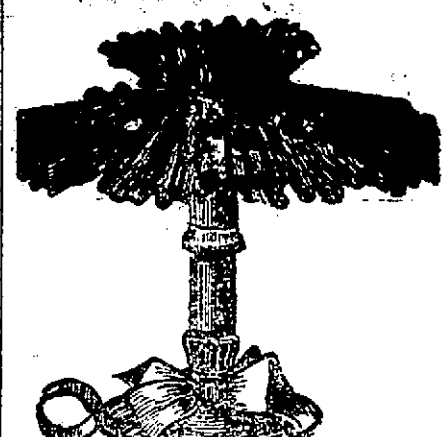
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RUBBER STAMPS

At Hawaiian Gazette Office.

conditions, far away from home, and, owing to the isolation of these islands, prevented from seeking new fields to better their conditions and to ensure the future prosperity of themselves and families.

That under these circumstances we find ourselves in a position not only affecting the present grown-up generation, but also the large number of our children born or reared here, and whose future is cast in Hawaii as their country.

That as a class we do not claim to be entitled to any separate privileges from any other class, although we feel that our peculiar circumstances impose a moral responsibility for the future of ourselves and our children, on the shoulders of those who brought us here.

Therefore, we, residents and taxpayers of the Hawaiian Republic, respectfully pray your honorable body to adopt measures during this session of the Legislature which will further restrict Chinese and Japanese immigration into this country; that laws be passed resulting in a more equitable system of taxation, and that means may be devised for the better protection of the interests of the laboring classes in these islands.

And your petitioners will ever pray. (Signed)

John M. Vivas, Augustus Vincent Peters, M. A. Gonsalves, A. G. Correa, Antonio Fernandez, J. T. Rodriguez, Antonio G. Silva, Jr., M. T. Marshall, M. G. Silva, A. G. Pestana, J. P. Dias, Manuel R. Alves Vieira, J. S. Barnes, M. J. Ribeiro Silva, Joaquim da Silva, F. F. Branco, C. Faria, Manuel Nunes, M. A. Pelxot, V. O. Teixeira, J. G. Silva.

Central Committee of the Uniao Portuguesa.

Minister Cooper announced that the petition had been sent to the President as well as to the Legislature.

Motion to leave the matter in the hands of a select committee of five members, one from each island. Carried.

At 12 noon recess was taken until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pay of police, Maui, \$31,000.

Rep. Hanuna—The item in the bill is from the Executive, and I presume it is necessary. According to the list, the salary of the Hana men is only \$20 per month—rather small for good men, whose duties carry them through a large district and over rough roads. I understand that it is expected. If this is true the men of Hana should have an increase in their pay to the extent of \$5 per month each. I believe it can be done.

Minister Smith—I would favor this to the extent of conferring with the Sheriff. This is a matter depending largely upon the recommendation of that officer, and as he will be down on Saturday, the member can confer with him.

Rep. Pali—We do not know much about the pay of police on Maui. I guess what the other member says is correct. I think the policemen of Lahaina are entitled to an increase. It is nothing more than they deserve.

Minister Smith—I have a list of officers, and after the appropriation bill is passed we can have a conference and cut the garment according to the cloth.

Rep. Hanuna's motion to pass the item carried.

On motion of Rep. Pali the matter of Deputy Sheriff at Lahaina was taken up. He asked this because the man there is the ablest one they have had in the position for years. The work in the districts where there are sugar plantations is greater than elsewhere, because of the gambling element.

Minister Smith—What Rep. Pali has said about the services and capabilities of this particular Deputy Sheriff is true, but the size of districts must be considered. The salary of the deputy at Makawao is \$2,400, but he is in a larger district, as the report shows. I therefore cannot favor an increase in the salary of the incumbent at Lahaina though I endorse every word the member has spoken regarding his efficiency.

Rep. Pali changed his motion, fixing the salary at an even \$2,000, but the motion was lost and the item passed as in the bill.

Pay of Police Oahu, \$140,000.

Rep. Hanuna said he was asked by a policeman here to help to get their salaries raised. When the man was asked why he wanted it increased he was told that they were really more soldiers than policemen; they were drilling all the time, and if there is any trouble the policemen were put in the front rank, while the soldiers brought up the rear. In optimum raids there was much risk to their personal safety. The speaker did not think the House had any right to go into the thing, but if it was true, as this policeman had said there was a reason for granting the request. The efficiency of these officers, even if they are native Hawaiians, entitles them to some recognition.

Rep. Rycroft—I would like to know if there is any question before the House?

Minister Damon rose to say in answer to a question previously propounded by Rep. Rycroft that the Deputy Sheriff at Puna received from his position as school agent \$75; deputy tax assessor, \$250, and deputy sheriff, \$480, making a total of \$805 per year.

Appropriation, \$140,000 for Oahu police. Passed as in the bill.

Minister Smith asked if the Committee on Prison Guards was ready to report.

Rep. Richards, chairman of the committee to which the matter of salaries had been referred, said he had the report partly written out, but had not decided whether they would recommend \$52,500 or make it \$55,000, as the Minister asked, in order to try some experiments. Believed the committee would be satisfied to recommend \$52,500.

Minister Smith said a class of prisoners, "long termers," was increasing and he wanted to fix upon a place in one of the lots to put them to work dressing stone for the curbing of sidewalks. Believed it would be better to

provide employment for these men in the yard, so as to reduce the chances of escape. We cannot establish workshops, because there would be no demand for the products. I think it would be wise to allow this additional amount so we may try the experiment.

No action pending report of the committee.

Rep. Rycroft asked that the items in the Finance Department be reconsidered so that a new item could be introduced. He then read the following item:

"Expense auditing accounts bureaus and departments, \$1,500; the result of said audits to be published in the newspapers."

Minister Damon hoped the item would pass, as it had happened during the period that two or three departments had not been properly conducted. This would allow the employment of a man, when occasion required, rather than having an office of this character on the list. The Government has lost nothing by the irregularities mentioned, except as it reflects upon the heads for the bad management of the office. I think if this item pass, and the employees of the various departments know that the result of such audits will be published in the daily papers, it will make them careful. It's this very fact of publicity which some men fear, and I believe we will save more than the \$1,500 asked for.

Rep. Rycroft—There is no reason why the item should not be passed. None of the men who have taken public funds during the period but what expected to put the money back. If they learn that their accounts may be audited at any time and the result published, I am sure this practice of "borrowing" public funds will cease. There are men on the islands who have been handling Government funds for years whose books have never been examined.

Rep. Hanuna—This may cut both ways. If an outside auditor is to be employed, the people on the other islands will grow suspicious and think the ministers and officers have been knocking down. If this is so I think we had better start in and get a new Executive. I have no faith in such a measure; no good can come of it, and it shows that we have no confidence in you.

Minister Smith—I think there is room for an amendment. There are some things that would not do to be published, because it might interfere with the service. It would be a good thing for the Auditor General to have a fund so that he might send some one away to audit accounts where it was necessary, but I doubt if it would be wise at all times to publish results.

Rep. Rycroft—I must differ from the Attorney General in his remarks. This is not a close corporation, and when it is shown that a man is dishonest there is no reason why the matter should not be given light.

Minister Smith (interrupting)—Let me stop you right there. It may be that the auditor would see something suspicious, but it would not do to publish it, because it would defeat the end for which the appropriation was asked. I move that the motion be amended to read "with consent of Executive Council" after the word "published."

Rep. Rycroft—You certainly would not publish a discovery if it had not been made.

Minister Smith's amendment carried.

Board of Education.

Salary of Deputy Inspector, \$3,600. Passed.

Salary of Secretary, \$3,600. Passed.

Messenger and Book Clerk, \$1,800. Passed.

Support of English and Hawaiian schools, \$396,490.

Minister Damon—Connected with this appropriation there are a few points on which I wish to speak. There has been great progress made in the Board since I left it. I would ask that the appropriation be made, as the executive made it—\$372,000. I am willing to make it \$12,000 more, but I am satisfied they can get along with less than they have asked for. If Rycroft's amendment had passed, matters would be different in the Board of Education. I am satisfied that the Board, with a little "rustling," can get on with the \$384,000, which I am perfectly willing they should have. I admit that it will require careful management, but that is what is required. I find upon investigation that there are 330 paid employees on the pay roll of the Board of Education, but of this number only 252 are classed as teachers; the balance is made up of janitors, etc. President Alexander has told me that he can get along with \$384,000.

Rep. Kamanohu wanted to know where the Committee on Education got its figures.

Rep. Bond—From the Board of Education.

Rep. Kamanohu—I think the matter should be sent back to the committee for further information. I want to know what the number of teachers is, and the average number of pupils to each of them. This is a large increase in the appropriation, though the Government has ceased giving aid to private schools. Really, the appropriation should be less. The committee comes in with a lot of figures and tells us they have found out this or that, but I want something more definite.

Rep. Rycroft—It has been said that they are providing for possible increase in the number of pupils.

Rep. Kamanohu—For years they have been building new school houses—it's been going on year after year, until I am sure there can be no district left unprovided for.

Rep. Bond—if that man will give me a chance I will answer him, but he talks and talks without saying anything, and there's no end to him. Everything he says he wants is furnished in our report, and the information is authentic. We are not on the subject of school houses; that will come later; we are on the salaries of teachers, and I have shown that the average pay received is \$50 per month, and that each teacher has an average attendance of thirty-five. We have asked for a sum that will provide for about twenty more teachers. We have shown the necessity for from thirty to fifty more teachers. We have

shown where there are children who cannot go to school because there is no room for them. There is a class here admitted to citizenship, who came here totally void of education; they have been foisted upon the country by the Government, to its burning shame. We want no such people here unless their offspring may be educated, and they cannot have these advantages unless there are facilities. We want their children provided for, and the law says they must be. We do not believe it right to neglect this department of the Government. This House hopes to have before the session closes an increase of revenue unthought of by the Minister when the budget was fixed up.

Minister Damon—We have appropriated \$33,000 more than we did last year, and the still further addition of \$12,000 would entail upon us a dangerous point, notwithstanding the schemes the member may have for raising money. This is money that must be paid every month; the Secretary comes every month for his money, and will not wait a day. If it is not ready for him, then there are 252 teachers without their salary. A gentleman came to the office today, a New York man, and subscribed for \$20,000 worth of bonds and remarked as he did so that it was because he had seen during his stay here that the Government was running its affairs economically. I wish to say to you that if you appropriate more money than you have, or than your revenue can be, there will be trouble.

Rep. Cluney—I know that out Palapa way there is not room enough in the schools to accommodate the children. I do not believe in cutting down where it will deprive children of the advantages of an education. If there is to be a cut, let it be somewhere else.

Rep. Rycroft—I was present with the committee when it called on the Board of Education, and I was satisfied that the demand was just. The Board has no representation here, unfortunately, and it depends upon the committee of the House to look after its interests. I am not surprised at what Rep. Cluney has said, though I had not heard of it before, but after I had heard that 190 children in the neighborhood of the ice works were deprived of an education because there is no school house, I am not surprised at anything. If taxes were properly collected there would be no trouble about school appropriations, for there is not a country richer in resources on the face of God's earth than this one of ours. Sugar is our main industry now, but I tell you that twenty years from now sugar will not be in it.

Minister Damon—it may be very well to say that Hawaii is the richest Government on the face of the earth, but when it comes to getting taxes it takes a hard pull, and I do not know who is the stronger, the men who come to our window with drafts on the treasury, or the people we send out to collect the taxes; it seems to me like an even pull.

Rep. Winston—it's apparent to me that it is a necessity and that we have schools. I think we should not be stinted in this one special item. I have been around today and found schools in a deplorable condition for lack of room. I would ask how the Minister expects to raise this extra \$12,000 which he is willing to appropriate?

Minister Damon—By stopping work on roads and bridges in Puna and Kohala.

Rep. Richards—That's what.

Rep. Kamauloha did not wish to be understood as opposing education. The trouble is that too many high-priced teachers have been imported here instead of utilizing the talent that has been graduated from Punahou. This is the first time I have ever heard of children running around for the reason that there is no room in the school houses. I think the trustee officers have been neglecting their duties. The trouble seems to be that the Board has been neglecting itself and dealing in extravagances in the way of fine school houses. I know that in my district new school houses have been built when the old one would have been all right, and suitable. I move the item pass as the Minister suggests, i. e., \$384,000.

Item passed at \$384,000, increase of \$12,000 in the budget and \$12,400 less than the committee recommended.

Salary of School Agents, \$4500. Passed.

Rep. Kamauloha asked that the Bureau of Public works be taken up.

Rep. Richards moved a suspension of the rules in order that he might read report of Committee on Finance, to whom certain items had been referred. Carried.

The member read the following report:

"Your committee to who the matter was referred find, after investigation, that positions of clerk of market and fish inspector cannot be combined."

Rep. Hanuna moved that the report of the committee be adopted. Carried.

Commissioner Public Lands.

Salary of Land Agent, \$6,000. Passed.

Salary of Secretary and Agents, Fifth District, \$4,800. Passed.

Secretary of Clerk, \$2,400. Passed.

Recommendation of committee to strike out appropriation for second clerk was adopted on a motion brought by Rep. Rycroft.

Pay of Sub-Agents, \$4,420. Passed.

Bureau of Survey.

Report of committee was read and adopted. All items in this department passed as in the bill.

Rep. Kamanohu asked that the House take up the consideration of the item providing for draughtsman in the office of Superintendent of Public Works. It is a necessity and I think the item should pass.

Rep. Winston—I am satisfied to have the item stand, provided the inspection of buildings be included among his duties.

Minister Smith—That is the duty of the Superintendent of Public Works.

Rep. Winston—But is it not a notorious fact that the buildings are not inspected?

Minister Smith—Well, that is a matter which belongs in the department of the Superintendent.

Rep. Rycroft—Is he a competent architect? I don't mean a civil engineer; they are entirely different in character. Minister Smith—Oh, yes! I think he is supervising architect enough for the duties he has to perform. Of course he cannot inspect private buildings.

Rep. Winston—Who does that? Minister Smith—The parties building submit their plans to the Superintendent of Public Works, and he passes upon them.

Rep. Rycroft—What I think the member means is an inspector of buildings whose duty it shall be to investigate the character of the structures, not for an hour every two or three days but for a certain period every day. Here is the Opera House. Suppose an accident should occur after it is finished who will be responsible? There might be an accident by which a couple of hundred people would be injured because the building had not been inspected, and I tell you, sir, that I should hold the Government responsible if I was injured.

Rep. Richards moved that the item of \$10,800 for removing garbage be stricken out. I want to see this self sustaining. I notice an item in the papers saying a charge should be made for this service. I want to have it fixed so that as soon as this session closes this charge will not become a dead letter, which I believe will be the case unless a law is passed regulating it. I don't know how it can be done, but I want it done.

Rep. Hanuna—I think the item should carry. I am stopping in a house a two-story one, owned by Rep. Winston, and see the difficulties met by the inspector in getting to the persons who are responsible for the garbage. These people have no money to pay for the removal of this stuff, and unless we do this work for them we may have another visitation of cholera. If \$10,800 will save us from another epidemic, to get rid of which last summer cost \$70,000 and sixty lives, I think the item had better pass.

Rep. Bond favored the item to a certain extent. I think the people who can afford to pay for the service should be made to do so.

Rep. Winston—Who will say who is able?

Minister Smith—it would be a difficult matter to determine. It has been the custom in a certain section of the city to let the odorless excavator be used free. We now charge \$1 per hour. As to garbage, it is only the decaying matter that is removed by the Government; tree trimmings and grass or sweepings are not taken free.

Rep. Rycroft suggested charging direct to property and have tenants pay by increased rent. It's the man in Nihaui, and South Point, and Hilo who pays for this, and he may never see Honolulu.

Rep. Winston—When a bridge or a wharf is built at Hilo it's the Honolulu people who have to build it.

Rep. Rycroft—You mean when a wharf is built. We have built a half dozen wharves for Honolulu people, while Hilo has got—what? Nil.

Speaker Naone announced the following committees:

Relating to the Deputy Sheriff of Puna—Representatives Rycroft, Kamauloha and Richards.

To consider petition presented by the Portuguese—Representatives Haia, Bond, Kaao, Winston and Rycroft.

Adjourned.

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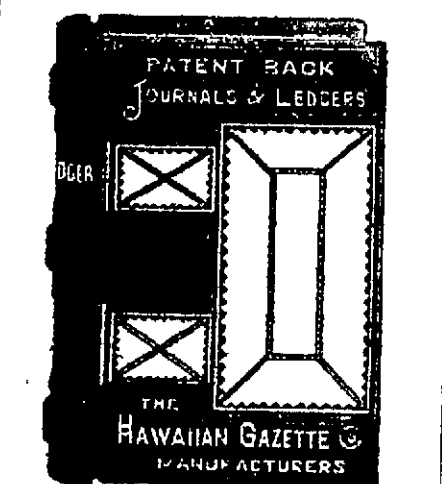
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Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep.

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Is not a good portion of the distress in the Portuguese colony due to the tendency to seek homes in Honolulu rather than go to the country districts? There is plenty of land in the country that will amply repay the expenditure of persevering labor.

The suggestion by the Senate committee that Diamond Head be given a place in the Great Seal of the Republic will meet with popular approval. There is one thing on which every man, woman and child that ever lived in the country are united—aloha for "the ever familiar and suggestive landmark, our own grand old Diamond Head."

Allusions to General Coxey in connection with the Portuguese demonstration are entirely unwarranted. On the general principle of Oriental aggression there are few Anglo-Saxons or Europeans that do not agree with the Portuguese colony. The difference of opinion is principally in the method of handling the problem that is every day becoming of more vital importance to this country.

Although a Cuban resolution passed both houses of Congress by overwhelming majorities, there seems to be a good prospect that the joint resolution will not be sent through with a rush. The slight difference in wording of the Senate and House resolutions bids fair to make an opening for many of the weak-kneed politicians to escape the responsibility of making an enemy of Spain by holding to a technicality.

Bishop Hendrix of the Methodist Church, who, after a tour through the Orient, speaks of Li Hung Chang as "the greatest living Asiatic," carried the following message from the Chinese statesman to the American people: "Say to the American people for me, to send over more men for the schools and hospitals, and I hope to be in a position to protect them." It is safe to say Li means well, notwithstanding he is not always able to carry out his desires.

The Portland Oregonian says that McKinley is going to be nominated and elected President, whether some Republicans like it or not. Evidently the editor's enthusiasm has run away with him, although there is probably no citizen of the United States better fitted to become the chief executive of the nation. If the campaign of 1896 follows in the usual political rut, it is highly probable that the name of the Republican candidate for President has not yet been brought before the public.

If it takes as long for the law makers to come to a decision on the liquor question as it has for the Liquor Commission to obtain data and agree upon a report, there is not much danger of the liquor laws being tampered with at this session of the Legislature. The present outlook is that the investigations of the Commission will result in a discussion that will be beneficial from an educational standpoint. Whether it is best at this time to inaugurate a radical change appears to be an open question.

The Legislature will have an opportunity to act upon measures aimed at the "social evil" of Honolulu. This is a matter that should be handled without gloves, as it is today in a condition to be checked. If the present state of affairs continues the city of Honolulu will be placed in much the same situation as many cities in Japan. It is to be hoped that this civilized country has not reached the point where it will allow an evil to exist without turning a hand to at least keep it within its present bounds.

PROVIDE FOR THE DEPARTMENTS.

In discussing the canal and cable projects now before the United States Congress, the Washington Post holds to the belief that with the present condition of national finances it is improbable that any immediate steps will be taken to commit the Government to

any kind of public work involving a large outlay. The hope is expressed, however, that Congress will not resort to "cheese-paring expedients which will cripple the public service, and in the end add to the cost of the Government." Our Hawaiian legislators stand in danger of making use of cheese-paring expedients, but in this case it is not the public works that are to be doctored. Some of the members seem to have become so thoroughly enthused with thoughts of public improvements that they are blind to the needs of the departments where the responsibility of carrying out the work rests. The departments of the Government, as at present conducted, are not wasting public money, in fact they are guarding it well. The question is not how few men it is possible for the departments to get along with, but with what number the work can be carried on to the best advantage. The people of this country cannot afford to cripple the department of public instruction, or the department of public works. These two, of all others, are closely associated with national progress, and should receive ample provision in the appropriations. Make preparations to have the work well done before branching out into new schemes.

HAWAIIAN CONSTITUTIONS REVIEWED.

One of the recent publications of the Johns Hopkins Press in the series of university studies in Historical and Political Science is a treatise on the "Constitutional History of Hawaii," written by Prof. Henry E. Chambers. In the introduction the author gives a brief sketch of the discovery of these islands and the conditions found by the early settlers. He speaks of the intermingling of whalers and seamen with the native population, and the seeds of antipathy sown by this class of men against the better class of whites, the bona fide home seekers who came at a later day and endeavored to establish a higher state of morality and civilization.

Of the missionaries who first came to the islands in 1820 the author says: "Their advent worked a great change. They stood as mediators between antagonistic elements, thwarting the baser instincts of such whites as were criminally inclined, and fostering the noble qualities of the more intelligent of the natives. Their work still endures. Hawaii is the bright particular star in the galaxy of missionary enterprise."

As evidence of this fact, the large proportion of the population enrolled in the public schools, the postal savings system, the postoffices, large exports and imports, commercial, agricultural and mercantile enterprises, churches, colleges, schools, cities and villages are noted.

By Kamehameha sending to the United States for a legal adviser in drawing up the first constitution, Prof. Chambers believes the savage king selected a method of procedure that might well be copied by more enlightened communities.

"Suppose, when it is determined by one of our American States to adopt a constitution, that the convention, before exercising the sovereign authority entrusted to it, would send to Ann Arbor, Princeton and Cambridge and procure the maturest thoughts of those who have mastered the problems of institutions, governmental control and functions and administrative sciences, what tremendous results would follow."

The origin and growth of the first Hawaiian constitution is noted as a singular instance in modern constitution-making, inasmuch as in most cases constitutional liberty has been demanded by the people, a growth from below upwards. "In this case it was a growth downward—at least during its formative phases."

The author points out the leading features of the "First Written Constitution," the "Organic acts of 1845," the "Constitution of 1864," the revolution and resulting constitution of 1877, and finally the revolution of 1893, and the Constitution of the Republic.

The author calls attention to the fact that the natives of Hawaii have no grievances against the Anglo-Saxon civilization.

Indian; no oppressive tyrannies. Side by side with the natives, the foreigners have consented to dwell under native rulers, so long as stability and human rights were assured. Through the efforts of the missionaries more Hawaiians are coping against extinction, in the approach of civilization, that any of the once savage Polynesian races."

In the closing remarks a glowing tribute is paid the Constitution of the Republic. The author holds that Hawaii has intelligently profited by the constitutional experiences of other nations, "and in several respects the constitution, under which as the Republic of Hawaii, she is today governed, is an advance upon all existing constitutions. She has solved the problem of placing the exercise of governmental authority where it rightfully belongs—with those whose intelligence and thought have made them most vitally concerned in the stable and wise administration of law. And yet no right which enlightened liberty has wrested from absolutism in the countries of modern civilization is denied to the humblest Hawaiian citizen, notwithstanding this comparative concentration of power."

A BAD PRECEDENT.

The right of petition to the Legislature is the undoubted prerogative of every one within the Republic, or of any body of men within the Republic. The right of public meeting is equally undoubted. This is conferred by every constitution; it is one of the solid pillars upon which all freedom rests.

But it is by no means a right of a body of men to march to the Legislature and by an apparent display of numerical force to attempt to influence the action of the Representatives and Senators. In this a distinct mistake was made by the leaders of the Portuguese in this city, and an equal mistake was made by the Executive in allowing so large a body of men to march into the Executive grounds. That the people who were in the procession were perfectly orderly and well disposed has nothing to do with the matter. The whole hinges upon the fact of some hundreds of men coming into the grounds of the Executive building. An English act prohibits "the presentation of a petition by more than two persons" under penalty of £100.

If the Portuguese have had conceded them the right of marching into the grounds of the Executive building some hundreds strong, there is no reason why the Japanese should not claim a similar right, and march into the same spot some thousands strong. Should they do so, who could deny that such an assemblage was a distinct menace to the members of the two houses?

The proper procedure in such cases is to hold a mass meeting, pass resolutions, draw up a petition, and appoint a committee to wait upon some member who would present the petition to the House. Anson, in his work on the "Law and Custom of the Constitution," says: "Every petition must be presented to the House by a member." There can be no direct appeal to the House from a committee of outsiders. It is most important that the representatives of the people should be completely unhampered by outside influence, and the various "privileges" enjoyed by members are mainly framed for this purpose.

In the method of procedure the affair of Wednesday was distinctly a bad precedent. We do not believe that any one gave the subject the thought that the gravity of the precedent merited, and we feel assured that had it been pointed out to the leaders of the Portuguese, they would never have advised the action that was taken. In view of the advantage that might be taken of this precedent, by a class of people not so kindly disposed as the Portuguese colony, it would be well for the Legislature to pass a law that would prevent such assemblages going within the grounds of the Executive building.

LABOR PROBLEM SOLUTIONS.

The first meeting of the Third House, Thursday evening, was attended with quite as much success as such ventures usually are when first launched. With proper nursing and by the promoters of the movement keeping constantly at it, the organization can undoubtedly

be made a valuable one for obtaining a general expression from the working men of the country.

In the discussion of the labor problem, with which the presence of the Asiatic is closely associated, the first inclination of the white working man is to say, "The Asiatic must go." But when it comes to naming the road by which the Asiatic is to travel out of the country, the working man and the statesman runs against a stone wall. It is action, not words, that counts, and during the last few years the citizens of the country have been talking, the Asiatic has been quietly working his way into a position from which it is not an easy matter to oust him. A great many people seem to think that the Chinese and Japanese can be put down and out with one sweeping blow or a stroke of the pen. They were never so thoroughly mistaken.

The only way to meet the competition of Chinese and Japanese is for this country to systematically foster Anglo-Saxon citizenship. There has been a great deal said about the equalization of races. The plantations can get along better by dividing their labor between the European and the Asiatic, but it seems never to have occurred to the public mind that outside the contract labor practically nothing is being done to carry out this principle of equalization. What is being done today to bring the Anglo-Saxon to this country? How much money is being expended to bring an Occidental population to the country to check the advance of the Orientals? It may be said that we have little to offer the American or European. And it may also be said without danger of successful refutation that what we have to offer will continue to grow beautifully less if the Anglo-Saxon people in whose hands the Government is today, maintain their present attitude of inactive despondency, continue to ask of each other in a dazed manner, "What are we going to do about it?"

Not many months ago a Labor Commission was appointed to investigate and report on the conditions of labor in the country, and the Commission did its work well, setting forth at length the reasons for the great and urgent necessity for securing the immigration of the American farmer to this country, the primary object being to strengthen the Anglo-Saxon colony. What is the result? Simply because the Labor Commission did not solve the problem in a day many of our wiseacres have dubbed their work a farce; the Legislature has ignored their suggestions, and today the very arm which if kept at work would render some assistance by developing the work that has already been done, has been to all intents and purposes cut off. Although a good beginning was made, the country, in the solution of the labor and Anglo-Saxon citizenship problem, is standing stock still. Who is responsible for the situation? The Anglo-Saxon citizens of the country. They and they alone. We may berate the Asiatic, but that will not work a benefit. We may talk about abrogation of treaties, and while pondering over the advisability of such a move the Asiatic will have worked his way in and obtained the whip end.

There are many points in the quiet, unassuming advance of the Asiatic that might be copied with profit. While discussing what is to be done, bring the American farmer to the country, and thereby quietly fill in the interstices which he can occupy and make a good living at it, too. It may cost some money to bring the American to our shores, but he will be needed some day, more, possibly, than he is at present. Build up the Anglo-Saxon colony and the Asiatic problem will take care of itself.

Not To Be Trifled With.
(From Cincinnati Gazette.)

Will people never learn that a cold is an accident to be dreaded, and that when it occurs treatment should be promptly applied? There is no knowing where the trouble will end; and while complete recovery is the rule, the exceptions are terribly frequent, and thousands upon thousands of fatal illnesses occur every year ushered in by a little inconsiderable exposure and seemingly trifling symptoms. Beyond this, there are today countless invasions who can trace their complaints to "colds," which at the time of occurrence gave no concern, and were therefore neglected—When troubled with a cold use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is prompt and effectual. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

MYTHS AND LEGENDS.

How the Hawaiians Came to Hawaii.

LEAVES FROM OLD RECORDS.

J. M. Peopoe's Lecture Last Night. The Natives Idea of the Creation. A Divided Gourd Makes Two Hemispheres—But One Continent.

"The Origin of the Hawaiian Islands" was the subject selected by J. M. Peopoe editor of the Kuokoa, for a very interesting lecture at the Young Hawaiian Institute last night.

After the lecturer had described the geographical position occupied by the Hawaiian Islands in the North Pacific and their distance from North America and from Asia, as well as from Tahiti and Australia, he pointed out the reason why the Hawaiian Islands are designated by the natives as "Pae Aina."

"It is on account," said the speaker, "of their standing in a row, from southeast to northwest. The old Hawaiians knew this position, and the bard of the ancients, Kamahualele, more especially, made it the subject of a mele. The lecturer did not claim to bring out the geological researches concerning these islands, or to advance any fixed theory as to how they came into existence; whether they are the result of an upheaval from the bottom of the sea by volcanic action or that they are remnants of an old continent once occupied in the Pacific, portions of which are subsided into the deep; but he simply gave what is known as the belief of the ancient Hawaiians as to the origin of the islands as recorded in their old mele, together with certain theories advanced by some modern geologists, among whom are Agassiz and Dana, and adopted by the late King Kalakaua as pertaining to the islands of the Pacific.

Mr. Peopoe sub-divided his subject into three separate divisions: First—The old Hawaiian point of view as relating to the creation, but more especially of the heavens and earth.

Second—The origin of the Hawaiian Islands according to the Hawaiian tradition.

Third—The theories advanced by some of the modern geologists, including Agassiz and Dana, concerning these islands.

Under the first division he pointed out that the old Hawaiians had three different opinions as to how the heavens and earth were created, none of them fixed or unchangeable. One was that the heavens and earth came into existence by volcanic action. Another that they had a natural birth, and still another that they were created by three gods who were supreme beings.

In support of the first of the three divisions, the lecturer quoted a part of an old mele known as "Mele Koihonua," entitled "Ka Holoua i ka Papa Apunapu Lono i ke Kapularie," and some of the lines from the mele of Kumulipo, which showed that the heavens and earth were made by volcanic action.

Following this came several of the old traditions showing the natural birth of these islands:

In the genealogy of Puanuu it is said that one Pailani (K) was the husband and Kumukalanikekaa (W) the wife, came forth the four quarters of the earth and the foundations of the heavens. And in the genealogy of Kumuhonua, the man, and Kamaiali, the woman, came forth the foundation of the earth. And that in the genealogy of Wakea, the progenitor of the Hawaiian race, as some supposed, his wife, Papa, gave birth to a gourd or "umeke." Wakea is said to have taken the cover from the umeke and thrown it high above him. The result was the sky and the canopy of heaven.

When this had been accomplished Wakea took the pulp from the gourd and threw it up into the heavens. The pulp turned into a bright light, which today is the sun, and the seeds turned into stars. The white, watery substance in the pulp and on the rim of the umeke turned into clouds, and the watery substance from the gourd itself was thrown into the clouds and became rain.

Then Wakea cut the body of the umeke into two parts; one part was the land and the other the ocean.

Mr. Peopoe could not recommend this account as showing the old Hawaiian superstition as to the creation, but it may be drawn from this that the earth was believed by them to be a round body, flattened on two sides—meaning the two poles of the earth, as represented by the two flattened or depressed sides of an "umeke."

Not only that, but they believe also that there were two hemispheres at the beginning of the creation, one of land and one of ocean, which corresponds with the account given in Genesis, 1, 9-10. The lecturer quoted S. M. Kamakau, a celebrated local historian, who assisted A. Fornander in his Polynesian researches, as giving the opinion that there are many old accounts to prove that the heavens and earth were created by three gods known as Kane, Ku and Lono.

Ku was also called Ku ka Pao, the architect, he being the second person and seemed to be the creator. Lono was honored sitting or living upon the waters, it being the third person. This is believed to refer to the spirit of God, moving upon the face of the waters, and it is supported by many old Hawaiian traditions.

The lecturer evidently took this subdivision to show the faith or belief of the ancient Hawaiians. Arriving at the second subdivision of the subject as to the origin of the Hawaiian islands, according to ancient mele, one distinct-

tively points to a time when these islands were one land, spreading from north to south, and at the time of Kahiko, who is also known as Kahikoluamea, that this large tract of land has been divided into islands.

An old tradition started here, that this "Kahiko" by command of God he had his wife and children "packed" upon a large floating log called Konihonihia, and they were carried upon the bosom of the seas, and after a while they were landed upon Mauna Kea.

In one mele, certain lands known to the old Hawaiians were connected with each other by an isthmus. These were Wawau, Upolu, Pukalia-Ika Pukalia Nui, Alala, Pelua, Palana and Honolulu on one side, and Ulu-Nui, Hiale and Hakalaua on the other.

The lecturer quoted Professors Dana and Agassiz's theories relating to the several atolls in the Pacific ocean, to support the old Hawaiian tradition that the Hawaiian Islands are remnants of an old continent.

The lecture gave evidence of careful research on the part of Mr. Peopoe, and is one which would be of interest to a great number of white persons if delivered in English.

During the next three months Southern California will be engaged in picking its orange crop, which is estimated at 2,800,000 boxes, or two-thirds of a full yield. The crop will sell for \$5,000,000, which is an excellent return for an industry only fifteen years old. About \$33,000,000 has been invested in the orange groves of Southern California. There are in bearing 10,000 acres, and 80,000 more



Burning Pain

Erysipelas in Face and Eyes

Inflammation Subdued and Tortures Ended by Hood's.

"I am so glad to be relieved of my tortures that I am willing to tell the benefits I have derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. In April and May, I was afflicted with erysipelas in my face and eyes, which spread to my throat and neck. I tried divers ointments and alternatives, but there was no permanent abatement of the burning, torturing pain, peculiar to this complaint. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and

Felt Marked Relief before I had finished the first bottle. I continued to improve until, when I had taken, I was

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bottles, I was completely cured, and felt that a sign, mark and symptom of that dire complaint had forever vanished." Mrs. E. E. OTTAWA, Hillsboro, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists.

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BY AUTHORITY.

Sale of Public Lands and Leases.

On THURSDAY, April 23d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the following lands and leases in Puna, Hawaii:

1. Land of Hiliiloa, Puna, containing 75.32 acres. Upset price.....\$301.28
Survey charges 70.00
\$371.28

2. Lot at Oneloa, 14.78 acres. Upset price, \$22.17.

Terms: Cash in U. S. Gold Coin.

3. Lease of lot land at Waialeale, Puna, containing 18 acres, more or less, with all fish and shrimp ponds upon the same. Reserving across the land right of way to Government Pound. Term of lease, 15 years. Upset rental, \$40.00 per year, payable annually in advance.

Plans of above lands may be seen and further particulars obtained at office of the Agent of Public Lands, Honolulu, or of E. D. Baldwin, Sub-Agent, Hilo.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
Public Lands Office, Honolulu, March 24th, 1896.

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THE ACT TO MITIGATE.

Legislature Will Debate On Its Repeal.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE OPIUM.

The Great Seal Again—The Manufacture of Fruit Alcohol—Dr. Goto's Remedies—Expenses of the Tug—Kamaoaha and Laborers.

Twentieth Day.

Thursday, March 26

Minister King reported that the bill authorizing the Minister of the Interior to make a certain class of leases had been signed by the President. Minister King also asked for further time to answer the questions propounded by Senator Holstein.

The petition presented by the Portuguese was placed before the Senate by Minister Cooper. Referred to a special committee of five to be named by the President.

Sensor Lyman presented a petition against the licensing of opium, signed by 275 native residents. Referred to the special committee.

Sensor Northrup, from the Miscellaneous Committee, presented the following report on the Great Seal:

"Your Miscellaneous Committee to which was referred the joint resolution concerning the Great Seal of Hawaii, have carefully considered every item of the resolution, and beg leave to report as follows:

"We would respectfully recommend that the Senate do not concur in the action of the House on the resolution, and we submit the following particulars in which, according to the views of the members of the committee and of others consulted, improvements can be made.

"Arms—We would respectfully suggest that in the heraldic shield the bars in the upper left hand corner be replaced by the Hawaiian Jack. The eight inhabited islands of the group would still be represented by the bars in the right hand lower corner, and we should have in addition a representation of the Hawaiian flag. The surcharged star would have additional significance by so doing.

The tabu sticks as shown in the exhibit would hardly be recognized by a Hawaiian, as neither the staff nor the ball are suggestively drawn. They are correctly shown in the Great Seal of the Monarchy, and if represented at all should be significant by being correct.

"Supporters—The figure of Kamehameha I. should convey the idea of a monarch or one in authority. If this idea is to be conveyed, there would be necessitated the removal of the band from over the shoulder and the alteration of the fisherman's maul, as shown in the exhibit, to the royal maul, by lengthening it to the knees.

"Crest and Motto—We would suggest that the rays of the rising sun should be as in Exhibit A, rather than as shown in the original exhibit, and that the different letters in the legend be all in the same style. For instance, in the word Hawaii there are two different styles of the letter A, and in the word Republic the letter U is different from the U in the word Ua.

"Further Accessories—We would lastly suggest that a drawing of the ever familiar and suggestive land mark, our own grand old Diamond Head, be given the position at the bottom of the shield, in place of the fabulous Phoenix. This will make the seal a characteristic one, which your committee think is desirable.

"Your committee would earnestly ask that these suggestions be given careful consideration by the members of the Senate, as some of them are of great importance, or the significance of the seal will be in a large measure lost."

The report was referred to the Printing Committee.

Sensor Baldwin reported that the Committee on Commerce favored tabling the bill licensing the manufacture of alcohol from island fruits. The report was adopted and tabled with the bill.

Sensor Holstein gave notice of a bill relating to the manufacture of wine.

Senate Bill No. 15, providing for the reorganization of the Civil Code, passed the third reading. Senate Bill No. 17, relating to the Judiciary, also passed the third reading.

Senate Bill No. 22, for the relief of the Hilo Library and Reading Room Association, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Senator McCandless, the License Act was made the special order of the day for Friday.

House of Representatives.

Minister King reported signing by the President of the Act authorizing the Minister of the Interior to make a certain class of leases.

Rep. Bond reported for the Committee on Public Health and Education regarding a referred petition from the lepers at Kalawao and Kalapapa.

"The committee, having conferred with the Board of Health, beg leave to report as follows:

"First—The leper settlements have been continuously supplied with the Goto remedies for a long period of time, and a large order for a new supply has already gone forward.

"Second—The Goto remedies have been and are furnished free to all lepers in the settlements who faithfully use them according to instructions.

"Third—The erection of a public bath house at Kalapapa, such as has been built at Kalawao, would cost in the neighborhood of \$3,000, and the Board of Health is not yet convinced of the necessity of going to that expense. But the Goto remedies are furnished free to all who wish to use them in their private baths.

"Fourth—Firewood is supplied free to all, but coal is supplied only to the baths, under the direction of the resident physician, and the furnishing of coal to individuals would come entirely within the jurisdiction of the Superintendent.

"Having found that the requests of the petitioners have been substantially complied with, so far as is expedient, your committee recommend that the petition be laid on the table."

Rep. Kamaoaha moved that the report of the committee be laid on the table. The committee had done nothing but consult the President of the Board of Health, and had taken all of their report from information received from that source. More information should be obtained by the committee, and a visit should be made to the leper settlement before further consideration.

Motion to lay the report on the table carried.

Rep. Hanuna reported for the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a petition from the district of Kau, Hawaii, signed by sixty people and praying for the opening of a road from Punaluu up to and into the homesteads at Waikalona, as follows:

"First—The opening of a road between the places mentioned is necessary and would be a great improvement to that part of the country.

"Second—From inquiries and conversation with the Minister of the Interior it has been learned that it is the intention of the Government to carry out the request of the petitioners and to introduce a bill making appropriations for new roads.

"When such a bill is introduced the committee hope that an item will be inserted to provide for a road between the two places named."

Report laid on the table, to be brought up later.

Rep. Richards reported printing of House Bill No. 12, regarding the improvement of roads in the district of Honolulu.

Rep. Hanuna reported for the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a petition praying for an appropriation for a public storehouse at Napoopoo landing, and also for the improvement of the landing itself.

"The committee, upon investigation, find:

"First—That it has not been the custom of the Government to build storehouses at various landings throughout the Republic, saving, perhaps, the shed over the wharf at Hilo.

"Second—That the second part of the petition, praying for improvement on the landing, was accompanied by no estimate of expense. Motion to lay the petition on the table, to be brought up with any bill introduced on the subject later. Carried.

Rep. Kamaoaha announced that the select committee to whom had been referred the petition from the Portuguese, was ready to report and would do so at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Owing to other urgent matters already arranged for by two of the members of the committee, the report of the committee was deferred.

Rep. Bond gave notice of his intention to introduce an Act entitled, "An Act to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to mitigate the evils and diseases arising from prostitution,' approved August 24, 1890; also, 'An Act to restrict target shooting on Sundays.'"

The following communication was received from the Minister of the Interior:

"In answer to the request of Hon. E. E. Richards, member from Hilo, asking for a statement of the amount expended upon and the earnings from towage by the Government steam tug Elie for the year ending December 31, 1895, I beg to state that the expenses were as follows:

"Coal, \$1,593 75; extra labor, \$274 75; repairs, \$1,527 28; tools and equipments, \$79 60; oil, waste, etc., \$630 65; pay of officers and crew, \$6,300. Total, \$10,406 03.

The earnings for the same period amounted to \$10,520 70."

The following resolution was introduced by Rep. Kamaoaha:

Resolved, That a special committee of this House be appointed to confer with the agents of rice and sugar plantations, together with other agricultural industries in the Republic, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of laborers of different nationalities employed by them up to the present time, both as contract laborers and otherwise; also, that the number of laborers on each sugar or rice plantation, or engaged in other mechanical pursuits, for the different years, be ascertained and reported on.

Further, that the committee ascertain the number of Chinese and Japanese laborers and their remaining time of service; also, the estimate of laborers necessary for the two ensuing years. Referred to the select committee to whom had been referred the petition from the Portuguese.

Act relating to the dimensions of the national ensign passed first reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House adjourned at 11:30 a. m.

REP. BOND EXPLAINS.

Offers a Correction of Remarks Concerning Portuguese.

MR. EDITOR:—This morning's account in your paper of what I said in the House yesterday, during the discussion on the appropriation for schools, has put me in such a false position regarding both this Government and the Portuguese that, in justice to myself, I cannot allow it to pass without correction.

Your report represents me as saying, with regard to the Portuguese, that "they have been foisted upon this country by the Government, to its burning shame. We want no such people here."

What I did say was that it was a burning shame that people should be

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A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

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LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

allowed to grow up in such ignorance, and a disgrace to the countries where such a state of things existed, and we wanted no such condition of things in this country, but wished to provide for the suitable education of their children.

Hoping you will see fit to give space for this correction. Yours truly,

E. C. BOND.

Honolulu, March 26, 1896.

POLITICS ON OUTSIDE.

Members of the Third House Debate.

WANTS TO EVICT THE JAPANESE.

Arguments Pro and Con—Hughes Points Out Evils—L. D. Timmons Defends—International Complications—Editor Logan Scores Tally.

The first meeting of the Third House, for the purpose of debate, was held in the headquarters of the American League last night, the subject being, "Shall the treaty between Hawaii and Japan be abrogated?" The hall was well filled with interested listeners.

Speaker Ed. Towse announced Mr. Hughes of the O. R. & L. shops as the leader on the side of the affirmative.

The importance of the question in hand was dwelt upon as being of paramount interest. The opium and whisky questions were as one grain of sand on the seashore in comparison. The idea of a white man entering into competition with a Japanese was absurd. There was no such thing as competition in that respect.

In regard to the Japanese, everything worn or eaten by them was imported from Japan, and all the gold made was sent back to the same place. Where was the benefit to this country?

The Japanese houses of prostitution were cited as a reason why the treaty should be abrogated. They, in themselves were a menace to the good morals of the country.

Where would the planters go for their labor if the Japanese were shut out of the country? The Portuguese had proven themselves capable laborers. Why not employ them? Why not employ the colored man? Could there be any better labor for such a country as this?

If the treaty proved obnoxious, abrogate it. There need be no fear of complications when the abrogation of the treaty was effected with a view to bettering the internal condition of the country. Some radical measure should be taken at once.

L. D. Timmons, the next speaker, presented the first points on the side of the negative.

The treaty with Japan, made in 1871, and the Labor Convention were two subjects entirely separate.

The Japanese were dwelt upon as being a quiet, amiable and law abiding race of people, prone neither to aggression nor oppression.

The speaker on the side of the affirmative had dwelt upon the Japanese prostitutes as one of the reasons why the treaty should be abrogated. That ground was hardly tenable. The people of the country were alone to blame for such a state of affairs. According to the convention, the Government has the right to return all persons liable to cause immorality or be a charge on the community.

Finally, the abrogation of the treaty might lead to serious retaliatory measures on the part of Japan. All Japanese laborers would be shut out. It was a mistake to offer any offense to a bordering nation. Would the United States back up Hawaii in the matter of treaty abrogation?

The second member on the side of the affirmative not being present, the Speaker called on people in the House.

The second member on the side of the affirmative not being present, the Speaker called on people in the House to speak on the line of thought opened by Mr. Hughes. None responded, and the second speaker on the negative, Daniel Logan, was given the floor.

In his opinion, the subject looking toward the abrogation of the treaty with Japan was absurd. What had the Japanese done? They had asked no benefits from Hawaii. It had been just the other way. There was a steady demand for them.

In the case of the planters, if sugar was high or low, the continual cry was "Cheap labor! Cheap labor!"

To abrogate the labor convention

Would be another thing, but to abrogate the treaty with Japan would be absurdity itself and an insult to Japan. There had been much talk about the Portuguese. Who brought the wages of the Hawaiian dock hands down to the present figures? The Portuguese. And now they were kicking against the Japanese because they did the same thing to them. It was a case of dog eat dog. Abrogate the treaty? Where was the navy of the country to back up such an action?

The fault was with the people here. Should a man with a good Government job hire Japanese to do his work? That was being done right along.

The matter was in the hands of the people. There was no need of abrogating treaty or labor convention. The Japanese never came here unless sent for. The only way to cure the evil was to cease sending for them.

Who would back up Hawaii if she slapped Japan in the face?

Other speakers expressed their views, some in poetry, some in prose, and still others in silence.

W. L. Howard proposed that the subject for the next meeting, to be held in a fortnight, be a consideration of the advisability of the laborer remaining in the same class under which he was brought into the country. This, together with the suggestion that the discussion be a continuation of the matter in hand, was left with the committee, and the House adjourned.

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Latest Ideas in Orchestra Chairs. The Electric Lights.

The contracts for building the Opera House provides that the work shall be finished by August 15th, but it is probable that owing to the delay in getting out some of the iron work from the East, the completion of the work may be delayed for two or three weeks after that time.

The last steamer carried away an order for chairs for the auditorium, and these will be of the very latest pattern. They will have tilting backs and seats, so that when a person rises the seat will close up automatically and the back will lean forward. This style is the very latest in the theatrical fittings, and the most expensive chair manufactured.

A feature of the new opera house will be the electric lighting. Mr. Irwin has decided to spare no expense in the fitting of the interior, and the lights will be especially fine, as will be their arrangement for diffusing the light. Of the 200 or more in the house, not more than two will be in any one place. In this way the light will be the same all over the house, and the audience will be spared the annoyance and incongruity of the glare that accompanies the placing of a large electric trolley in any one position in a building.

The lights will be furnished by the Hawaiian Electric Company, through private wires laid underground, direct to the theatre. When the performance is over the lights will be shut off from the electric light works, so that the wires inside the building will be always dead, and there will be absolutely no danger if fire.

LEILANI BOAT CLUB.

Another Dance to be Given—Arrangements in Order.

Owing to the coming regatta in May, the Leilani Boat Club has decided to give another of its popular dances, the proceeds to go toward defraying the expenses of the two crews in the regatta. The past efforts of the club in the matter of dances gives promise of success for the dance proposed. Tuesday evening, April 7th, 1896, at Independence Park pavilion. The Kawaihau Quintette Club has been engaged to furnish the music. J. L. Holt has been appointed chairman to act in conjunction with the officers as a committee on arrangements. Since dancing has been dropped during the lenten season, it is hoped that lovers of the light fantastic will avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the club. Tickets will be on sale at several places in the city.

HOIST THE BRITISH FLAG.

Natives of Raiatea Against the French—The Flag Fired On.

Auckland (via San Francisco), March 12.—Information has just reached Auckland from Raiatea, one of the Society Group, to the effect that the natives there hoisted the British red ensign recently on the two island settlements of Opoa and Tevatoa. The French gunboat Laube knocked the staffs down with solid shot. The staffs have since been re-erected, and further trouble is feared. The Society Group have been under the protection of France since 1842.

Last season Ike L. Hall, druggist of West Lebanon, Indiana, sold four gross of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says every bottle of it gave perfect satisfaction. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents H. I.

IS OUR NATIONAL GAME.

Lawn Tennis Coming to the Front.

FAVORITE WITH BOTH SEXES.

Encouraging the Tournament—Possibilities of the Future—May be an International Event—Suggestions to Players—Interest Increasing.

The Hawaiian Tennis Association, formed a few months ago, will hold its first tournament in Honolulu, commencing in the early part of May, 1896. All tennis players on this and other islands of the group whether residents or visitors, are most cordially invited to participate in this event, which it is hoped will prove the first of a series of successful tournaments culminating in the representation of Hawaii in a tournament against players on the Pacific coast of the United States.

The tournament will commence on Tuesday, May 5, 1896, at 3 p. m. Every effort will be made to have the finals played on Saturday afternoon, May 9th, but in case the semi-finals are not completed by that date, the finals will be postponed one week and played off on Saturday, May 16th.

The matches will be played on the courts of the Beretania and Pacific tennis clubs, the former on Beretania near Pensacola street, and the latter on Union Square.

Following are the events to be played:

1. Men's singles.
2. Ladies' singles.
3. Men's doubles.

It must be distinctly understood that these events are open for amateurs only. Entries in both men's events will be \$1 for each contestant. Ladies' singles will be complimentary.

In the men's doubles, a participant being a member of any organized tennis club on the Hawaiian Islands must have for his partner a member of the same club.

Players not members of any club and wishing to take part in the men's double must select their partners from outsiders or non-members of any club.

All entries will close on Thursday, April 30, 1896, at 4 p. m., with Edwin A. Jones of the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company.

Play will commence at 3 p. m. sharp, every day of the tournament, continuing until 6:30 p. m. or as near that hour as possible.

The player or players first winning two out of three sets wins the match, with the exception of the finals, which shall be best three out of five sets.

Wright & Ditson tournament balls (1896) will be used in all the matches, and will be furnished by the committee. Suitable prizes have been chosen for each of the events.

It is to be sincerely hoped that tennis players on the other islands will respond heartily to this general call for all to participate. Certainly there can exist no better way of stimulating interest in this favorite sport than by the friendly competition of players from various parts. This was one of the main objects before the tennis association when the matter of tournament was discussed. So far as Hawaii, Maui and Kauai are concerned, all three have tennis players who would prove no mean adversaries on any court and who, with a little practice, would show the Honolulu men a few points about tennis that they never dreamed of before. The action of the tennis association in arranging for a tournament is to be greatly commended, and the kindred tennis spirits on the other islands should respond heartily to the invitation.

These are a few rules that should be observed by players who intend competing in the tournament, barring the ladies in certain ones:

Begin practice as soon as possible and play at least three sets every day. Never more than five.

Go to bed early and do not spoil a night's rest by an eleven-course dinner of all sorts of food calculated to "do up" the best.

Do not smoke (especially cigarettes) while in training. If you can't stop for at least a month or five weeks, don't go into the tournament.

Study the latest rules of the game, in order to be posted on every point that may happen to come up in a tournament match.

In all practice games play each point as if the winning of the tournament depended upon it, and do not resort to the careless "slamming" of balls here and there when unnecessary. Nothing will throw a player "out of form" so quickly as such actions.

Play against as many good players as possible, and study carefully the game that best succeeds in each case. This may be a great help in the tournament.

In practice games play with "live" balls in so far as possible. It is an assured fact that such balls will be used in the various matches of the tournament. The winning of a match may depend on the balls played with during the previous day.

Choose now the rackets you intend to play with in the tournament, and stay with them. They may prove good friends after intimate acquaintance.

In doubles, practice that silently understood agreement that is so necessary to good play. Never say a cross word to your partner, no matter how badly he plays. Keep assuring him and playing all the better yourself. Nothing is to be gained by a cross word, while much is generally lost. The winning of a set often depends on the hearty support each of the other member of the team.

Above all things, be quiet and dignified on the court, and do not "yell."

Nothing so spoils a game as the "kidish" actions of players.

Many other points might be dwelt upon, but each player understands what he has to do, and a suggestion is all he needs to stimulate him to greater care in preparation and in playing.

For additional information regarding the tournament application should be made to Edwin A. Jones, at the office of the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Bruce Cartwright has filed an answer to bill of equity filed by A. J. and Susie Cartwright.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Meier of Kauai are in the city and are guests of Mrs. H. W. Mist.

Mrs. J. A. Hasinger, sister of the late W. J. Smith, has asked the Court to appoint J. O. Carter administrator of the estate.

Two or three columns of the Kuokoa, of this week, has been linotyped by Job Naukana, a native boy of this office.

A dividend on the capital stock of the Paia Plantation Company will be due at the bank of Bishop & Co. on April 1st.

A rifle match between Company G, N. G. H., and a picked team from the ranks of the policemen, will take place a week from tomorrow.

W. M. Giffard filed an answer to complaint of Rudolph Spreckels in the suit regarding ownership of 500 shares of stock in Paauhau Plantation Company.

Colonel Gilbert F. Little and Paul Neumann presented arguments before the Supreme Court in the suit of Catholic Mission vs. Jos. Vierra, of Hilo.

Henry Bertelmann went into voluntary bankruptcy yesterday afternoon, and his carpenter shop is now closed. Liabilities over \$20,000, and assets nominal. Principal creditors: Hawaiian Government, \$10,000 (fine imposed by Military Commission in January, 1895), Wilder & Co. \$4000, and John Phillips \$1000.

FILTERS.

The report of the executive officer of the Board of Health relative to the condition of the Nuuanu reservoirs is suggestive of something dangerous to health. It also suggests filters, good filters, something that will effectually separate the water from mud and filth.

Nature has done much toward providing the people with necessities; it has also done a little toward securing for the people, luxuries. In some localities a filter is a luxury, in others, Honolulu for instance, it is a necessity, but the natural filters that are sold have been much improved by ingenuity of man.

Charcoal is admitted to be the most thorough purifying agent known, consequently Messrs. Slack & Brownlow selected it for use in the manufacture of their filters. And we are the agents for this particular brand of filter in Honolulu, a sufficient guarantee, by the way, of the character of the article.

The latest invoices show three different styles of the S. & B. Filters and these we have in stock, just opened them, in fact, and we want your attention.

No. 1, (we will call it No. 1) is fitted with a movable plate, so that when necessary, the carbon may be taken out and washed. It has also a movable lining allowing access to every part of the interior, which may be kept perfectly sweet and clean.

No. 2 and 3 are provided with the same conveniences for cleaning as the other, but they have the important addition that every part, including the pure water chamber, is accessible, giving them all the requirements of a "Perfect Filter."

The price of the S. & B. filter is below the others. You should have one, because it is a necessity.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

LATE FOREIGN BUDGET.

Trials of Political Prisoners in Africa

CUBAN FILIBUSTERS INDICTED.

Italian Troubles in Abyssinia—Wonders of the X Ray Discoveries—Cuban Resolution in Congress—Some Middle States Presidential Possibilities

ROME, March 13.—The German Emperor will have an interview with General Lanza in order to arrange a meeting with King Humbert, who will accompany his ally from Genoa to Naples on board the yacht Hohenzollern.

Queen Margherita completely approves of the Ricotti-Rudini cabinet, and the proposal to take a safe middle course in regard to the war in Africa. She has promised to give the new ministry her most energetic support.

General Barateri is preparing a statement in which he will show that Crespo was largely responsible for the recent disaster in Abyssinia. The ex-premier, who desires to go abroad, is preparing a violent press campaign against Signor Rudini.

The new ministry will at once lay an important project relative to the African policy before the Chamber, in order that it may be discussed before the prorogation of Parliament.

A general amnesty for political offenses has been decided upon. General Ricotti, as Minister of War, has been warmly received by the army, as he means to complete the break with the dangerous policy pursued by Mocenni.

TO EXAMINE INTERIORS.
New Development in the X Ray Discovery.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—United States Consul General Dekay, of Berlin, has submitted to the State department an interesting report on later developments of the X rays, accompanied by a pamphlet in which Professor Rontgen, the discoverer, explains his researches. The consul general's report gives many facts that have been discovered in Europe by experimenters in regard to the rays which are unknown in this country.

One of the most important applications of the rays has been made surgically. By placing a subject to be examined before a screen faced with a mixture of barium, platinum and cyanium, and allowing the rays from a tube enclosed in a dark cloth to traverse the body, the impression can be seen by the eye on the screen, which is rendered fluorescent where the rays fall uninterrupted upon it, and the surgeon is consequently enabled to view the subject freely before the screen and examine the interior of the body for foreign substances or hurtful growths and distorted bones.

WATCHING ITALY.
Russians Awake to the Possibilities of the Situation.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: Interest here is acute in the Italian situation. It is admitted that Napoleon himself could not have continued the war under present circumstances.

The Viedemosti seems to suspect the presence of the Austrian Minister to Berlin. It says that if Germany and Austria wish to intervene it will be a signal for those powers that do not approve of the course of Italy in Abyssinia. It says that there is no reason why Italy should not leave the bad course taken, and join the alliance which guarantees peace. The fetes in Nice should indicate to Italy the policy to follow.

CUBAN RESOLUTION.
Senator Hill Objects to the Purely Mercenary Motion.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Senate took up the concurrent resolution on Cuba. Mr. Hill opposed it on the ground that the expression was wholly mercenary. Intervention was simply to protect "legitimate interests." He was for higher grounds. Mr. Sherman urged the resolution, which at present cannot be amended. Sherman and others will press for a vote at the earliest moment. Hill will oppose till the resolutions are changed.

Rhode Island Democrats.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13.—The Rhode Island Democratic convention today nominated the following candidates: Governor, George Littlefield, lieutenant governor, Augustus S. Miller, secretary of state, George L. Church, attorney general, George L. Brown, treasurer John C. Perry.

The platform adopted does not touch upon the national issues. The convention to choose delegates to the National convention will be called after the State election on April 1.

Watching for the "Rio."
SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—There is still no news from the missing steamer Rio Janeiro. A dispatch from Victoria, British Columbia, stated that the Rio had been sighted near Yokohama by the Empress of India, but it is not credited here. The men on the Empress were not sure that the vessel they saw was the Rio, and it is thought some other steamer was sighted. The steamship offices here are thronged with anxious inquiries for news of the vessel.

Americans in France.
PRETORIA, March 13.—The trial of members of the Reform committee at Johannesburg, charged with conspiring against the government of the South African Republic was resumed to-day.

Manager Standard of the Diggers' News testified that John Hays Hammond and John Barr, two of the prisoners, came to the office of that paper and urged that the editor be discharged on the ground that he had written articles tending to incite the populace.

Against Neutrality Laws.
NEW YORK, March 11.—General Calixto Garcia, Captain Samuel Hughes, John D. Hart, Captain John Brabson, Edward K. Bueno and Benjamin J. Herrera, of the Bermuda expedition, were today indicted by the federal grand jury for taking part in an armed expedition contrary to the neutrality laws.

Declare for McKinley.
COLUMBUS, O., March 11.—The Republican State convention held today declared unanimously to support William McKinley for President. Asa Bushnell, J. B. Foraker, Charles Grosvenor and Marcus A. Hanna were elected delegates at large to the National convention.

Allison for President.
DES MOINES, Iowa, March 13.—The Republican State convention held today instructed the delegates to the National Republican convention to support William B. Allison for the presidential nomination. The platform declares for sound money and Allison.

IN SEARCH OF OPIUM.

The Tug Elen Goes Out On a Mission.

Strange Schooner Sighted—Seen at Wailana and Wailanae—Tug Could Not Find Her.

"The tugboat is preparing for sea," was the startling information passed from mouth to mouth along the water front a little after 2:30 p. m. yesterday. Investigation proved this to be a fact. Provisions were hurried down to the Pacific Mail wharf, and before 3 o'clock the tugboat, with Port Surveyor Sanders and several custom house officers aboard, was steaming out toward Wailanae.

The facts leading up to the hurried departure of the tugboat were as follows: At 2:30 o'clock a telephone message was received at the custom house to the effect that a strange schooner making mysterious evolutions had been seen off Wailanae, and the suspicion was that she was engaged in the opium trade.

Preparations were made immediately and the tug was dispatched as soon as possible. Arriving at Wailanae about dusk, the tug found nothing in the way of a vessel of any shape or description, and was forced to lay to off port.

A telephone message from Deputy Sheriff Sheldon of Wailanae, received at this office about 9 o'clock, announced that no vessel had been seen of Wailanae by him.

A telephone message from Wailanae received a little later announced that a schooner had been seen hovering off port from 3 o'clock until sundown. She was headed from the direction of Wailanae.

Up to a late hour last night nothing had been seen of the strange vessel. The tug returned to port about midnight after a fruitless opium search.

LAU CHANG TO RETURN.

C. Wynam Will Take His Place as Recruiting Agent.

C. Wynam has been appointed recruiting agent in China for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, vice Lau Chong, resigned, and who will return here.

Wynam is a very intelligent Chinaman and speaks English fluently. He has been engaged in business on Nuuanu street for a number of years and is a naturalized citizen of Hawaii. He is thoroughly familiar with the duties of the recruiting agent and knows well the class of men needed here. He will leave for China by the first steamer.

All last winter Mr. Geo. A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight, but was drawn over on one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says, "until about six months ago I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it or three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!

If Sugar is what you want use FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida, 150 Tons Double Superphosphate, 300 Tons Natural Plant Food, 25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Sulphate of Potash, Muriate of Potash & Kainit High-Grade Manures

To any analysis always on hand or made to order.

A. F. COOKE, Agent.

JOHN NOTT,

Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:
Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.
PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.
Diamond Block, 75-79 King Street.

There is a Time
For everything. And NOW is the time to break up your ground for plowing ease. Planters, after trying other kinds of breakers, have come back to the Hall Breakers as being the Best Kind in Use. We have sold a great many within a few weeks, but still have on hand a few 12, 14 and 15 inch. We also have a few more of the celebrated

Hall's Furrow Plows:
No plantation is fully equipped without one or more of these. We have in stock a few of the WHEEL WALKING SINGLE PLOWS. This is the best stirring plow ever introduced here, and has fairly revolutionized the cultivation on some of the Hilo and Kau plantations. TRY THEM!

Also, Hall's Steel SIDE HILL BREAKERS, for use on hilly ground, and in use on many of the plantations in places where a steam plow or ordinary breaker will not work.

A number of years ago we introduced from Philadelphia the "Planet Jr. Horse Hoe," and have sold hundreds of them all over the Islands. It is one of the best cultivators ever used on a plantation. We are selling a great many now, and have a few left. Now is the time to use them. Constantly on hand all sizes of

Rice Plows, Harrows, Buckeye Mowers, And All Kinds of Agricultural Implements.

The Aluminum Cane Knife

That we have this year introduced has had a wonderful success. We got entirely out, but have just received a new lot. Read this letter:

MESSES. E. O. HALL & SON, Honolulu.
DEAR SIRS:—Regarding the aluminum cane knives which you sold us some time ago, allow us to state that same have given us the utmost satisfaction, and we think them superior to any cane knife we have used. The knives are light and durable, and keep a very good edge. The handles are also a great improvement, and are well shaped for Japs. Our men always try to secure an aluminum knife in preference to others, which we think the very best recommendation. We remain, Yours truly, H. P. FAYE & Co.
We have received other letters just as commendatory.

The Tropic Oil

For Engine and Cylinder is meeting with great success. We thought we had enough to carry us through the season, but have got entirely out. We are expecting a new supply, however, any day, and can supply any orders that may come in, besides some now on our books for delivery. The "Tropic" is a Very High Grade Oil and has given perfect satisfaction where it is being used.

E. O. HALL & SON.
CORNER FORT AND KING STS., HONOLULU.

Read the ADVERTISER.

75 Cents a Month.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,
Life and Fire
Insurance Ag'ts.
AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boston.
First Fire Insurance Company
Of Hartford.

INSURANCE
Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co
Of London for FIRE & LIFE.
Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,
Of Liverpool for MARINE.
Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Co.
The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.
General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Goods.
Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.

North British and Mercantile
INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894.
£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital, 2,750,000
2—Paid-up Capital, £87,500 0 0
3—Fire Funds, £4,110,992 7 3
4—Life and Annuity Funds, £8,672,526 14 11
Total, £11,671,018 2s. 2d.
Revenue Fire Branch, £1,546,856 18 7
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, £1,359,821 18 9
Total, £2,906,678 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.
ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN
ALEXANDER & BALDWIN
Commission Merchants,
NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO
Island Orders Promptly Filled.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,
Jobbing and Manufacturing
PHARMACISTS.
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS,
Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS
AND
Patent Medicines
At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

— And Dealer in —
LIVE STOCK.

— BREEDER OF —

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, and Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All Communications to be Addressed to
W. H. RICE,
LILUO, KAUAI.

Metropolitan Market
KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE
Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos,
Cigars, Pipes and
Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufactories has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's
Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,

Steam Engines,
Boilers, Sugar Mills, Coolers, Brass and Lead Castings,

And Machinery of every description made to order. Particular attention paid to ships' blacksmithing. Job work executed on the shortest notice.

A BIG DEMONSTRATION.

Portuguese Club Waits On Government.

ORDERLY AND RESPECTABLE.

They Ask for Recognition—Grievances Against Japanese—Neither Work Nor Money—Opinions on Situation. Planters Receive No Applications.

The advertisements in the daily papers calling for 300 Portuguese to work on the plantations did not act as a balm to the members of the colony who wanted to present their grievances to the Legislature in the form of a petition backed by a demonstration on the part of the bone, sinew and brains of the colony.

In the early morning the people began assembling at Lusitana Hall, each one dressed in his best bib and tucker, whether it be good, bad or indifferent. Those who had shoes wore them; those who had not walked barefooted.

There were no threats, no bitter harangues nor denunciatory speeches, and no waving of "bread or blood" banners or red flags. That it was a demonstration cannot be denied, but it was an orderly one in every particular.

At 10 o'clock the procession was formed, and led by the committee of twenty-one, marched from the hall via Beretania, Fort and King streets to the Executive building. A crowd of sightseers had gathered, but on the approach of the procession a passageway was cleared and the line marched up the walk from the King-street entrance to the grounds. Half the distance to the building a halt was made and Col. McLean inquired their pleasure, and directed them where to stand.

The march was continued until the point where the driveway verges to the right was reached, and there halted. About 200 of the Portuguese were then in the grounds. Another and another line was formed until probably 600 men filled the walk.

Not a murmur was heard. If the crowd had been attending a funeral it would not have been more orderly. When it was known that everyone who was interested was in line, a committee made up of the following representative Portuguese left the main body and ascended the broad stairway and on entering the building were met by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

J. M. Vivas, as chairman of the committee, handed a scroll to the Minister, saying:

"On behalf of the Portuguese of Hawaii, and as chairman of this committee, I have the honor to present this memorial, signed by the members of the Central Committee, which we desire to have handed to the President of the Republic, and through him presented to the Legislature now in session."

Minister Cooper received the petition, saying: "I am very glad to receive you, gentlemen, and it will be my pleasure to deliver it as you request."

Mr. Vivas then added: "We expect that the Government will receive it, and act upon it in a manner to the best interests of every one in the country."

The committee then retired, and Minister Cooper went to President Dole, who was waiting for the memorial in his office on the second floor. The President read the memorial and without delay passed it over to Stenographer Marx to have copies made for the Senate, House of Representatives and the press.

When this was done Minister Cooper, under suspension of the rules, and after motion to adjourn had been made, presented the petition, which is given in full in the Legislative report elsewhere in this issue.

As the crowd marched out of the grounds a half hundred different persons counted the people in the procession, some by column right, others by company squares, and still more by ones and twos. One man who kept tally in his head was willing to make an affidavit that there were 185 rows of 4 each, and 3 rows of 7, making a total of 771. Captain Paul Smith kept tally on a shingle, and registered the number as 920. One gentleman kept tally on his left cuff, and showed a total of 631. Another whose tally, kept on his right cuff, was absolutely correct, showed 640. A. G. Correa, one of the committee, thought there were between 1,200 and 1,400 in line, and Mr. Mackintosh, who counted the faces in a Kodak picture made on the spot by an advertiser reporter, says there were just 653. The latter number is probably correct.

During the noon hour and long after noon the possible result of the efforts of the union to secure recognition of the Portuguese was discussed by people of every nationality. The opinions expressed varied in character, and no one seemed to be decided. Among a goodly number of Portuguese one question of vital importance was what would become of the ninety employees of the road department who had quit work for the day for the purpose of getting in the line. J. M. Gomes, the Fort Street Jeweller, expressed himself as follows on the situation in general:

"I think the move on the part of the Portuguese a good one, and I heartily support it. To tell you the truth, the Government and the planters are a happy family—what one says the other agrees to, and what one suggests the other acts upon. I am of the opinion that the Portuguese are a little late, but if there is any possibility of doing anything I am in favor of it."

"The Portuguese have always been hearty supporters of the Government, and it is probable the Government will feel sorry one of these days for the way they have treated them. I was not at the demonstration, but the number

that turned out is sufficient to show there is a liberal backing to the movement."

M. G. Silva, of the Temple of Fashion, in speaking of the affair, referred to the manner in which the Portuguese had been treated, and alluded particularly to the discharge of J. M. Vivas as interpreter.

"Our people have not been treated right in the past, and are not being treated right now," he said yesterday. "Two of them, working in the Board of Health, asked permission of L. L. La Pierre, of the garbage department of the Board of Health, to enter the procession, and were told by him 'if they went away they could stay.' The Portuguese decided to work, but the Superintendent said they could go, but not return. This shuts out two more men."

"How many Portuguese do you find in the military?" One, Captain Camara. All the rest were discharged and no cause assigned. We feel that our people have been kicked about like dogs, and we cannot stand it any longer. You remember a lot of them joined the American League, and afterward withdrew. It was because we learned that it was simply to get our votes for League candidates that we were asked to join."

"We have been earnest in our appeals," said Mr. Silva, "and the Portuguese feel as one man that injustice has been done, and that we have been crowded out from all lines of work, and we object."

"Men who have been shoulder to shoulder with the Government through two revolutions are now sitting at home doing nothing. Is it right? We could have had a man-o'-war here long ago, but we supposed that, as citizens of Hawaii, we needed no such formidable showing, and simply told our Government that we were all right. We will show no spirit of hostility, but we want our rights. When we met at the church in celebrating the victory of the Portuguese in South Africa, the demonstration of to-day was hardly considered; certainly the two were in no way related."

Other Portuguese of more or less prominence were not willing to give expression to their thoughts until they learned what action the Government would take.

Inquiry at the office of the Hawaiian Planters' Association showed that not one applicant for work made his appearance there yesterday in answer to the advertisement for 300 men to work on plantations.

The Asloun, Murray master, sailed for Hongkong yesterday morning with about thirty Japanese and a large cargo of general merchandise in transit from Portland, Or.

HOW DID THE THIEF GET IN?

You wake up some morning and miss your watch, your purse, your best clothes and other valuables. Yet neither you nor any member of your family heard a sound during the night. Neither is there a sign of how the thief got into the house, nor by what road he decamped. You rush round and tell the police, and also decide to keep a dog and a shot gun. You will let thieves know they mustn't come fooling around your premises after this. A sensible procedure. Meanwhile your watch, your money, etc., are gone. Quite so.

Now suppose I should tell you that the thief who stole your property never entered your house at all; that he was born in it—had lived twenty years in it; never had been out of it till he went off with your things, albeit not a soul of you had ever seen or heard of him. What would you say to me? You would call me a idiot and threaten to have me sent back to the asylum. But don't be too sure.

"Later on," says Mr. Heakin, "rheumatism struck into my system and I had pains all over me. I was confined to my bed for three months with it and I could not move myself. In this general condition I continued for five years. One after another I was treated by fourteen doctors in that time, but their medicines did me little or no good. At one time I went to the Infirmary at St. George's, where they treated me for heart disease, but I got worse, and, feeling anxious, returned home."

How he was finally cured we will mention in a minute. First, however, about his rheumatism. Every intelligent person knows that rheumatism and gout (it's twin brother) is virtually a universal ailment. It does its cruel and body-racking work in every country and climate. No other malady causes so vast an aggregate of suffering and disability. Whatever will cure it is worth more money in England than a good mine in every country.

But does rheumatism "strike into" the system as a bullet or a knife might strike into it? No. Rheumatism is a thief who steals away our comfort and strength; but it is a thief, as I said, who is born on the premises. In other words, it is one—and only one—of the direct consequences of indigestion and dyspepsia. And this is the why and wherefore: Indigestion creates a kind of acid miasma, and this acid miasma, with the chloride of sodium to form a salt; this salt is uric acid, and it is uric acid that is deposited in the form of sharp crystals in the muscles and joints. Then comes inflammation and agony. Otherwise rheumatism. Thus you perceive that it doesn't come from the outside, but from the inside—from the stomach. Our friend's cold, caught in the mine, didn't produce his rheumatism; it clogged his skin and so kept all the poison in his body instead of letting part of it out.

Here is our very good friend Mr. Richard Heakin, of Pentwyn, Salop, who expresses an opinion in this line. Let us have his exact words. He says: "Rheumatism struck into my system." Of course we understand that he speaks after the manner of men. You know we talk of being "attacked" by this, that and the other complaint, as though diseases were like soldiers or wild beasts. Doesn't make any odds "d" you say? Well, yes, but it does—very odds. For it teaches us to look in the wrong direction for danger. Do you see now?

Thirteen years ago, in the spring of 1880, whilst working in the Roman Gravel Lead Mines, Mr. Heakin took a bad cold. He got over the cold, but not over what followed it. He was feeble, without appetite, and had a deal of pain in the chest and sides. His eyes and skin were turned yellow and his hands and feet were cold and clammy. Frequently he would break out into a cold perspiration, as a man does on receiving a nervous shock caused by something fearful or horrible. He was also troubled with pain in the heart and bad spells of difficult breathing—what medical men call asthma.

Mr. Heakin adds: "I was cured at last by Mother Peigel's Curative Syrup, and without it I believe I should have been dead long ago."

Very likely, very likely; for this thief, although he may wait long for his opportunity, will always be satisfied to run away with our comfort and our money; he often takes life too.

THE LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL.

A Tale of Ye Conservative Club of Hilo.

Envoy—
The minstrel's voice was faint and weak,
But the sour mash warmed it up;
He'd wink when he wanted another drink,
And he drained full many a cup.

CANTO I.

Said he "Oh, come and hear me bray
Of beautiful Hilo, far away;
It's of fections and of cliques and their queer and funny freaks
That form the motif for this sweet and tuneless lay

For in Hilo when it rains there are many tangled skeins,
So the very wisest statesmen get the blues;
And what other people think doesn't matter worth a wink,
When the Club Conservative makes known its views.

But what awful destitution, and what fierce denunciation
Of Honolulu to be shorn of all its glory,
At this club's meetings political, when some member influential
In pathetic accents wails the bitter story.

That never was it meant that Hilo pay one cent
For Honolulu's benefit or shores;
And if the club lacks brains it makes up in braying strain,
And that Hilo will hereafter frame the laws.

For there's Wainaku and Waiakaa to dictate to the town;
The bosses they are grand moguls, all tremble at their frown;
It matters not what people think—men are but little things,
When viewed from their own standpoint, so say these sugar kings.

We'll have no opposition; those we can't rule we'll break;
We are the brains, the muck-a-muck; let unbelievers quake;
We'll start the Club Conservative with membership so blest,
That all will do the listing, and we will do the rest.

We'll bunco the Executive to thinking we are strong;
We'll start the Hilo Tribune to help the scheme along;
The Sheriff and the Custom House, the Surveyor of Public Lands,
Their heads must go, the base plebeians, they'll feel our heavy hands.

CANTO II.

Envoy—
The minstrel merely whispered now, his voice was weak with pain,
So to once more give him strength they set 'em up again;
Not once, nor twice, but many times, they poured the water down,
So he could sing of things in sleepy Hilo Town.

Oh, did I dare to say just now the Tribune was a dream,
That it bucked at annexation, and prayed for a new regime?
That a manager was a little king, that the sword of Damocles
Would cut off the head of everyone that didn't agree with us?

Yes, verily I say to you, these things are as I state;
The coolie boss expects to rule, like Allah, he is great;
And so he pays but little tax—though by the dividends
Caucasian pay rolls are reduced—for more slave labor sends

I'll gie ye, lads, a willy-wacht, so dinna ye gang awa;
It's wha hac Scots in Hilo here, there muckle from near and far;
No further will I wander, nor beg from door to door,
So hawled the boary minstrel, and thus made his devoir.

CANTO III.

The shades of night were falling fast,
When through the Road Board's streets there passed
A youth who said, with many a scowl,
"You bet your boots, but I'll make Rome howl."
"Oh, stay," sweet maidens said, "and rest."

But the kid responded, "I protest,"
'Twas Slickenstein intent on gore,
As he entered the Tribune's sanctum door.

He carried a load, it was easy to see;
But its nature was that of a Dixon's; with this he was armed for the deadly fray,
For election was set for the very next day.

And when that day had ended, and returns had all come in,
There were weeps and wails and twisting of tails, for the man he hadn't got in;
Ye holders of stock had a meeting, and the editor had to go;
He had published Slick's letter, and that's what licked them so.

But now the storm is over, there is little more to say,
The Conservative Club now runs the thing, and never more will they through the columns of the Tribune permit one word or break
That may further damage the prestige they think they have at stake

VALEDICTORY.

The minstrel's song is ended, he twangs no harp no more;
The nectar and ambrosia laid him out upon the floor;

No more his feryld, dulcet song, like lasses catching flies,
Will swell an angel chorus in the clear cerulean skies.

There's a moral in the story, this, reader, you should know,
That the people's wishes form the laws in this here world below;
'Gainst these no Club Conservative can ever successful be,
Think ye not thus, then, lack-a-day, what fools these mortals be!

PUCK

There is another new boat at the boat landing. The old boats are fast disappearing.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has a large stock of Wires, Cables, and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "O. O. Pader" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

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Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Grapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammergarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Siller Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc. Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Sifter-press Cloth, Binding - Laces, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20) Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

"Disfigured For Life"

Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with Unsightly skin diseases. Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls? It means isolation, seclusion. It is a bar to social and business success. Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when

Doctors fail, Standard remedies fail, And nostrums prove worse than useless? Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure or even relieve.

It is easy to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so

CUTICURA REMEDIES Have earned the right to be called Skin Specifics—

Because for years they have met with most remarkable success.

There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed.

It is no long-drawn-out, expensive experiment.

25c. invested in a tablet of CUTICURA SOAP Will prove most convincing.

In short, CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS And its cures are simply marvellous.

SPEEDY CURE TREATED — Warns b the skin CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), followed by mild doses of CUTICURA (the new blood purifier).

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Which the tourist and others who are desirous of taking pictures of the scenery of the Hawaiian Islands have, is the nearness and easy accessibility to the most romantic and picturesque points.

ANOTHER OF THE ADVANTAGES

Is that we keep constantly on hand a full stock of photographic supplies. For the holidays, we are offering you a camera called the

\$8.00 NO. 2 BULLET \$8.00 (LOADED.)

Measures 4 1/2 x 3 1/4 x 3 1/4 inches; makes a picture 3 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, and weighs loaded for 12 pictures, only 21 ounces. One button does it. The shutter is simplicity itself. To make a snap shot, slide the button to the left as far as it will go. This sets the shutter. Press the button down. This makes the exposure. There are no plugs or lens caps to lose, no extra levers, no complicated mechanism—one button does it all.

\$5.50 ALSO THE Pocket Kodak \$5.50

Is about as big as a well filled purse and weighs on y 5 ounces. Uses roll films 11 or 18 exposures. Both can be loaded at daylight. Perfect in workmanship. Rich and dainty in finish.

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We have just received our fall stock of woollens, which we are offering at prices that will astonish you.



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